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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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YALE IS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

The 'Varsity Boat Race at New-London Simply a Procession.

BLUE OARSMEN WIN BY TEN LENGTHS

They Get a Good Start, and Harvard, Spurt as She Would, Could Not Overtake Them.

PROBABLY LAST RACE ON THE THAMES

Less Interest Than Usual Taken in the Annual Contest, Which Was Devoid of Excitement.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 28.—Yale has triumphed once more in aquatics. But it was a triumph that amounted to but little. Her university eight-oared crew defeated the eight from Harvard without even the semblance of a struggle. It was a repetition of the race of 1894, that is, it was a procession instead of a race.

Yale led from start to finish, and was at least ten lengths in front of Harvard at the end of the course. Yale's time was 21:30 and Harvard's 22:05. There was not enthusiasm enough to make sufficient noise to create an echo in a pint cup. It was the deadest and least exciting raceday that this quaint old town has ever seen.

There were fewer collegians here than ever before for a university race, and, as usual, the town folk took no interest whatever in the affair. They have got used to the annual processions, and have no further use for them, apparently. That, at least, is the talk here now, and they claim they do not want a continuance of the Harvard-Yale races here. As the agreement between the two colleges and the Board of Trade ends with this year, the chances are that their wishes will be gratified, and that future college races will be rowed over the much better course on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie. The public would be glad of the change, for people are thoroughly tired of the extortion practiced here, and would probably be glad of any sort of change that would take them away.

A Race Devoid of Interest.

The race was absolutely devoid of incident of any kind. There is absolutely no story in the race; even the people on the observation train could find nothing to get excited about, and there was less noise on it than on any similar train ever run over the road.

To people on the river the train was more like a funeral train than one carrying a lot of supposedly jolly graduates and undergraduates from the two great universities of the country, whose rivalry in aquatics has lasted for over a quarter of a century, and has been bitter in the extreme.

There was quite a gay scene on the river down near the railroad bridge, where the finish of the race was to be. There were a half-dozen excursion boats, the Richard Peck, the City of Lowell, the Block Island, the Ella, and a few smaller ones, and the Summer Girl and the Manhanset followed the crews over the course, and tried hard to keep out of the way of the revenue cutter Dexter, which managed to smash into W. J. Arkell's steam yacht Judge, and break the guard rail and flagstaff at the stern of the boat, and narrowly escaped running down the Summer Girl.

Theoretically, the Manhanset was the press boat, but, as has been the custom in past years, it was crowded with people who had no business there, and it was useless for the purpose for which it was supposed to be provided. Owing to the trouble which newspaper men have had in past years about seeing the race, the Board of Trade having deliberately violated its agreement with the colleges as to a press boat, W. J. Arkell kindly placed his fast and beautifully fitted and furnished steam yacht Judge at the disposal of the New-York newspaper men, and from her deck they had the first good chance they have had for years to see a boat race on the Thames. Unfortunately there was no race for them to see—only a procession.

On board the Judge, in addition to representatives of the New-York daily papers, were Senator and Mrs. James Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Arkell, Mrs. William Clark of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gillam, Mr. Bartlett Arkell, and W. T. Bull, Yale's famous football player. She was by far the fastest and most graceful boat on the river, and excited much admiration, as she moved, gracefully as a swan, over the course.

The hour set for the race was 4:45, and promptly at that hour Referee George L. Rives had the crews on the water at the starting point. There was a slight breeze from the north, a strong ebb tide was running, and the water was in splendid condition for racing purposes. Harvard started out from her quarters as soon as Coach Watson discovered Yale's shell in the water up at Gale's Ferry, and there was no delay whatever about the start. Sharp on the minute set for the race, Referee Rives gave the students the word to go, and they were away without any fuss or noise from anywhere. In fact, there was no occasion for any fuss from anyone, for there was nothing to excite anybody except a wildly enthusiastic Yale freshman, who was having his first experience at a boat race.

Yale Soon in Front.

Before a score of strokes were taken, the Yale crew was in front, and in less than an eighth of a mile there was no reason for doubt as to what the result of the race would be. It was perfectly plain that Harvard was not in the race at all, and that, barring accidents, Yale would win easily, and by as great a distance as she chose to make it. Harvard was rowing in perfect form, and was a picture of what a crew should be in that respect, but it was plain that its stroke put no life or speed into its shell, and that the Yalensians, rowing less rigidly than usual, but with more power than ever, could play with Harvard's crew as they saw fit. That was just what they did, and so the race was utterly devoid of interest and degenerated into a procession.

The story of the race is, perhaps, best told by this tabulated statement of the

Continued on Page 2.

FITZSIMMONS'S TRIAL UNDER WAY

Testimony as to the Death of His Sparring Partner—Eye Witneeses Tell How Riordan Died.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—The twelfth juror in the Fitzsimmons trial for manslaughter in the killing of "Con" Riordan in a "sparring bout" was secured at 10 o'clock this morning. The trial proper was opened with a motion by Fitzsimmons's attorney to compel the prosecution to elect upon which count of the indictment Fitzsimmons was to be tried. This motion was denied. There are four counts in the indictment.

In his opening to the jury, which lasted about an hour, District Attorney Shove said that he would prove that the blow given Riordan by Fitzsimmons caused his death. He said that he would prove by competent witnesses that Riordan collapsed immediately after the blow on the chin and neck, and that the blow cracked the white matter in the lobe of Riordan's brain. There would be no contention by the prosecution that Fitzsimmons intended to kill Riordan. Expert witnesses would be called to show that the blow was the direct cause of death.

The District Attorney hinted that there was intent on the part of Fitzsimmons to punish Riordan for drunkenness. He would show that just before the bout Fitzsimmons had talked severely to Riordan about his drunken condition.

The prosecution likened the so-called "light tap" given Riordan to the kick of a mule, and he told the jurors that when the evidence was in they would see that it would be better to be hit by a mule than to receive such a blow as Riordan received.

E. Gurney Lapham was the first witness, and the fight on objections began almost with the first question put to him. The witness was asked to describe how Fitzsimmons punched the bag. The prosecution wanted to show his agility and the force and rapidity of his blows. The defense objected strenuously, but the objection was overruled.

Lapham, in describing the "set-to," said that Riordan led the fighting, driving Fitzsimmons back. Then there was a reversal, and Riordan was driven into the centre of the stage, where Fitzsimmons struck him on the neck and side of the jaw, the edge of Fitzsimmons's fist coming to the point of Riordan's chin. Riordan immediately threw his head back staggered, recovered for a second, and then sank to the floor in a sitting posture, only to fall over with his head on the floor. He then was helped into the side wings, nobody seeming to pay any attention to him, and the show went on.

Edgar N. Wilson, a well-known attorney and politician of Syracuse, was called as a witness. He was with Lapham at the time of the "sparring bout." He said that Riordan was a larger man than Fitzsimmons, and had the best of the match. When Riordan went down after the fatal blow, it was done so easily that the boys in the gallery yelled "Fake, fake!" and hissed. Wilson could not describe the location of the blow. He said that the glove was so large that he could not see just where it landed.

When it came to a question whether there was anything about Fitzsimmons's appearance to indicate that he was in a vicious mood, there was an objection, which Judge Ross sustained. To the attorney for the defense the witness said that Riordan was struck on the right side of his face and he never raised his guard again after the blow. Witness said he would call the blow an "old-fashioned side blow," and it was a light one. This evidence went in under objection. The gloves used by Fitzsimmons were produced, and the witness illustrated the blow, taking Lawyer Fred House for his subject.

After Riordan's funeral last November his body was placed in a receiving vault, and his brother in San Francisco was notified. The brother sent no word as to what was to be done with the body. Fitzsimmons to-day purchased a lot in Oakwood Cemetery and gave orders for the body to be properly cared for and buried.

NEW CHIEF CLERK OF PUBLIC WORKS

Wilson Vance, a Newspaper Man, Appointed by Commissioner Brookfield.

Commissioner Brookfield appointed Wilson Vance Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works yesterday, to succeed the late Robert H. Clifford. The salary has been reduced from $4,800 to $3,500.

Mr. Vance has lived in this city six or eight years. He was born in Ohio about forty-eight years ago, and when sixteen years old he enlisted in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was made a Second Lieutenant for bravery at Stone River.

He has been a newspaper man for several years, and has served as Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune and other papers.

When John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vance was appointed clerk in the Treasury Department. Afterward he was Chief Clerk of the Indian Division of the Interior Department. Since he has lived in New-York he has been employed as an editorial writer on several newspapers.

He was recommended for the appointment by Senator Sherman, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and several others.

Discomfort on the Amphitrite.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There is much discomfort and consequent discontent on board the Amphitrite, according to the report of a board of inspection, which pictures that vessel as a most undesirable place of habitation. The officers' quarters on board the Amphitrite are in the superstructure on the deck of the vessel, and it is said the heat in the cabins is well-nigh intolerable. The smokestack runs up through the wardroom and another cabin is directly over the engine room. None of the sleeping compartments of the officers is comfortable.

It is probable the board will recommend the transfer of the quarters below deck. This change would necessitate much work of great cost. It is probable, too, that if the work should be done on board the Amphitrite, similar changes necessarily would be made on the Terror, Monadnock, and Puritan.

Bad Weather at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 28.—Stormy weather kept the President indoors to-day. It rained very hard the greater part of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Olney expects to leave to-morrow for his Summer home at Falmouth, Mass., which is only a few miles from the President's place at Buzzard's Bay. Unless something unforeseen occurs to necessitate his return to Washington the Secretary will probably remain away from Washington as long as the President does.

Editors Elect Officers.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 28.—The New-York State Editors' Association to-day elected the following officers: President—John H. Farrell, Albany; Vice Presidents—H. A. Brockway, Watertown; G. M. Shull, Mount Morris; F. B. Garrett, Syracuse; Jay E. Klock, Rondout, and F. P. Fulette, Arcade; Secretary and Treasurer—Asa O. Bunnell, Dansville; Executive Committee—Horace J. Knapp, Auburn; F. W. Hyde, Jamestown; John A. Sleicher, New-York; J. H. P. Holden, Yonkers, and Charles J. Shults, Cherry Creek.

Moonshiners Killed by Constables.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 28.—There was a fatal encounter in Spartanburg County, four miles from the City of Spartanburg this morning, between State Liquor Constables Pettigrew and Toland and two moonshiners, Fisher and Durham. The trouble arose over the seizure of 100 gallons of liquor belonging to the moonshiners. Both moonshiners were killed outright, and so was Pettigrew. Toland was shot through the lungs, and is said to be mortally wounded.

Capt. Grant Sells His Property.

Police Capt. Donald Grant and his wife, Katie Jay Grant, have sold for $25,000, their house and ground, 138 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to John Van Dolsen. The deed recording the above transaction was filed yesterday.

ECUADOR ATTEMPTS PEACE

Commissioners Sent to Cuenca and Soldiers on Quito Road.

SARASTI HAS BECOME A LIBERAL

Eloy Alfaro Is Held in Esteem by Honorable Men of All Parties—Schumacher's Opposition Severely Censured.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 28.—A second Peace Commission left Guayaquil Tuesday for Cuenca, which is eighty-five miles south of Quito, Ecuador.

The commission is composed of Domingo Elizaldo, President; Eduardo Hidalgo, Homero Morla, and Dr. Carbo Aguirre.

Considering the liberal and patriotic instructions given to the commission, it is taken for granted by the revolutionary Government that the Quito authorities will at Cuenca give way before the country's sovereign will.

Cable advices from Riobamba report that Gen. Sarasti is pacified, and desirous of holding a personal conference with Gen. Alfaro.

He manifests liberal ideas, and is ready to wage war against the Conservatives.

It is generally believed that Gen. Sarasti's present tactics are unworthy of Gen. Alfaro's confidence, because of his intimate connection with all the indecorous acts of the Government since 1883.

Col. Medardo Alfaro and Zenon Zabando have occupied Porto Viejo with 1,500 men.

Bishop Schumacher, with scanty troops, entirely routed, is a fugitive on the San Domingo Road.

The patriots are on the route to Quito.

The first military division of the new Government is under command of Gen. Plutarco Bowen; the second is under command of Enrique Avelian.

The Supreme Chief—Gen. Eloy Alfaro—is surrounded by the people having the most influence in Ecuador. Honorable men who are patriotic have come to him from all parties. Even Conservatives as Rafael Polit, Fernandez Madrid, and the Guayaquil clergy have offered to him their support and expressed their deference and affection.

Bishop Schumacher's action in opposing the new Government has been severely censured throughout the country as unworthy of his dignified position and in strong contrast with Gen. Eloy Alfaro's tolerant and lenient measures.

DETECTIVE HUNTING PITEZEL'S CHILDREN

Insurance Swindler Holmes Had a Suspicious Looking Trunk.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Detective Geyer of Philadelphia is here trying to solve the Pitezel insurance mystery. H. H. Holmes pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of $10,000, the insurance on Pitezel's life, in Philadelphia May 28 last. Pitezel's three children disappeared after having been in Holmes's company. When he pleaded guilty he gave some information to the Philadelphia police as to their whereabouts.

Holmes is known to have been in this city, at the Bristol House and the Atlantic Hotel. He registered under the name of Cook. He had a big trunk with holes bored in it, and kept a close watch on it. The supposition is that the children were kept in this trunk. He went to Detroit from this city.

The theory of the officers is that Holmes murdered the children here and then took the bodies to Detroit and got rid of them, and an attempt is being made to fix the murder of the children upon him.

DREW $1,000 AND DISAPPEARED

Henry Weichman, Oscar Hammerstein's Superintendent, Missing.

Arthur Hammerstein, a son of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday the disappearance of Henry Weichman, forty years old, of 1,349 Columbus Avenue. Weichman had charge of Hammerstein's building forces and superintended the erection of all his theatres and flat houses.

Weichman was last seen at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, when he told Arthur Hammerstein that he was going to draw $1,000 which he had in the Harlem Savings Bank and place it in the German-American Savings Bank, Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. He had told his wife the same thing.

At the Harlem Savings Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, it was learned that the money had been drawn, but Weichman had not been seen at the German-American bank.

A Colored Employe the Thief.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—Money has been missed in small amounts from the safe of the Jersey City Club, formerly the Jersey City Athletic Club, on Crescent Avenue and Clinton Street, Jersey City, for some weeks. Superintendent Augustus B. Henley reported it to the police Thursday. Detective Holtic was secreted in the clubhouse that evening where he could watch the safe. When the office was deserted, William White, thirty-one years of age, of 51 Prescott Place, a colored employe, entered and took money from the safe. Holtic arrested him. Justice Douglass held him for the Grand Jury. The Superintendent said he could not tell how much had been taken. The amount is not very large.

Denies He Attempted Suicide.

Charles H. Harris, the refined, elderly man, who attempted to end his life at Coney Island Thursday night by jumping into the bay at Sea Gate, was arraigned in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday. When questioned by Justice Nostrand, Harris said his home was in Buffalo. He said that at one time he was very wealthy, but lost all his money during the last year speculating in railroad stocks. He denied that he had attempted to commit suicide, but, as he was unable to give any good reason for being on the lonely pier at a late hour, he was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—Mrs. Clara De Lacy of Irvington came here this afternoon to visit her sister, Mrs. Jane Kettle of 142 New-York Avenue. On her return home, while changing cars at the Newark Junction, she and her two children were struck by trolley car No. 358 of the Belt Line. Mrs. De Lacy's leg was broken. She was sent to the City Hospital. The children, who escaped with a few bruises, were taken home by Mrs. Kettle.

John R. Barrett's Sudden Death.

John R. Barrett, fifty-six years old, a bookkeeper for the American Packing Company, at 60 Broadway, and living at 348 West Fourteenth Street, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon, while on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange. He died last night.

BEAR RAID ON INDUSTRIALS

False Reports and Heavy Drives Fail to Create Alarm Among Holders of Railroad Stocks.

Bear manipulators made a drive at yesterday's stock market and gave traders a busy time, sales reaching the large total of 476,000 shares. The raid proved costly to many speculators, but otherwise it was wholesome and instructive. Only the industrials yielded to it. They are the footballs in stock gambling, and some of them had already enjoyed a speculative advance far greater than legitimate improvement warranted. Thus they became good targets for attack.

Yesterday's work was chiefly important in that it demonstrated the stability of the general market. All the devices habitual with mischievous ingenuity in stocks were employed to break the market. A heavy bull trader in Sugar was reported to have failed. Rumors of gold exports were circulated. It was said that money lenders were tightening their purses and calling loans at wholesale, especially on industrials. None of these stories had a fact behind it, but they were most diligently used to excite alarm. The result was that Sugar, Chicago Gas, Tobacco, Rubber, and Whisky furnished half the trading and all the material losses. Sugar sold from 112 to 106⅜ to 109⅛, a net loss of 1⅝ per cent. Chicago Gas suffered the same loss, selling from 96 to 92 to 94¼. Tobacco lost 1¼ per cent., selling from 114⅜ to 107 to 112¼. Rubber lost 1⅜, selling from 40½ to 37¼ to 38⅜. Whisky sold from 21⅝ to 19⅝ to 20¼.

Among the low-priced stocks which the bears thought specially vulnerable, since they have had sharp advances, Wheeling and Lake Erie gained ½, Wabash was unchanged, Louisville and Nashville gained ¼, Atchison preferred gained ⅛, Pacific Mail lost ¾, and New-England, which has another mystery, and is running alone, lost 2½ per cent.

Of the coal stocks, Jersey Central gained ⅝, Susquehanna preferred gained ¾, Delaware and Hudson lost 1 per cent., and Lackawanna lost ½ per cent. The Granger stocks lost little, St. Paul declining ¼, Burlington ⅛, and Rock Island ¼. Northwest gained ¼. Indications toward the end of the day were that the raid was over. Buying orders poured into the market, and closing prices reflected a return of the buoyancy to which traders have lately been accustomed.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF A LIGHTNING STROKE

A Boy Burned About the Face and Neck, but Not Badly Hurt.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 28.—Dr. E. O. Lyle, Principal of the Millersville State Normal School, and his two sons, Louis M., aged eight years, and Joshua, aged four, had a narrow escape from death by lightning during the storm last evening.

They were standing in a hallway in a draught, close together, when there was a flash of lightning, and the elder boy, putting his hand to his face, said he was burned. The lightning had struck him at the base of the lower lip, ran to the turn of the chin, and, making a jump of an inch, struck him on the throat, dividing into two branches, from which other minor lines diverged. Each of the main stems was about an inch long, and appeared broken up by the numerous radiations.

The flesh was scorched, but not blistered or burned, and the boy experienced little pain, and to-day apparently was none the worse for his experience. Dr. Lyle was standing in front of the boy at the time, looking at him, and saw the discoloration appear on his face.

LOWELL, Mass., June 28.—Lightning struck the house of Thomas Poivier at Riverside Park this morning, killing Mr. Poivier and his wife. When the lightning struck Mr. Poivier was in bed. The bolt killed him, and then passed along to the stove, where his wife was preparing breakfast, killing her. They were each about thirty-five years old. They are survived by four children.

NOTARIES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT

Those Appointed Previous to the Union Are No Longer in Office.

ALBANY, June 28.—The question of the status of notaries public who were appointed for the County of Westchester, but who reside within the boundaries of the district transferred by act of the last Legislature from that county to the City and County of New-York, was recently referred by the Governor to the Attorney General for his opinion. That officer has written an opinion in which he holds that persons so appointed, and residing within the "annexed district" of Westchester, ceased to be notaries public upon the passage of the bill changing the boundary lines of the two counties.

He refers to the Public Officers' law, Chapter 681, of the Laws of 1892, to show that a notary public is a local officer; that he must "be a resident of the political subdivision of the State within which his official functions are required to be exercised," and that every office, if it be a local office, shall be vacant upon the incumbent ceasing to be an inhabitant of the political subdivision of which he is required to be an inhabitant when chosen.

"I am of the opinion," he says, "that the annexation act renders them incapable of exercising the functions of officer either in the counties of New-York or Westchester."

The territory annexed includes Westchester, East Chester, Pelham, Wakefield, City Island, and Hart's Island. This decision of the Attorney General affects quite a number of notaries.

Flushing Claims the Property.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 28.—At a meeting of the Town Board of Trustees of the town of Flushing, held to-day, Trustees William Connors and Gustave W. Hilbers were appointed a committee to engage counsel to try to regain possession of valuable water-front land, a large portion of which is in this village, and is said to be town property, although it is now and has been for years in the possession of private individuals.

It is claimed that a long strip of land on the shore here belongs to the town, and that John Stimmel's picnic park and pavilion and the village dock are a part of it. Nearly all of the water front in College Point, the Garrison Hotel property, at Bayside, and the Crocheron House property, in the same village, are included in the town's claim.

The Colima Was Seaworthy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—The United States local Inspectors of steam vessels, Talbot and Phillips, to-day gave their decision upon the loss of the Pacific Mail steamship Colima. The decision finds that the Colima was stanch and seaworthy; that no danger was anticipated until five or ten minutes before the ship went down; that good discipline was maintained on board, and that, without the reports of Capt. Taylor, his first officer, and chief engineer, it is impossible to decide the true cause of the disaster.

Barbers to Enforce the Law.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 28.—The barbers of the place are greatly incensed over the rumor that the barbers of Flushing village, who have been compelled to keep their shops closed on Sunday under the new law, will enter this place Sunday to see that the law is enforced here. It is said that the Flushing barbers will also visit College Point with the same purpose. The Flushing men complain that their former Sunday morning customers are now patronizing the Whitestone and College Point barbers.

Lost Their Picnic Receipts

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 28.—The members of the Danish Beneficial Society to-day notified the police that Peter Hansen, one of their members, had fled to Denmark with the receipts of a recent picnic. He is believed to have joined his wife, who left him several years ago.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are leaders all the world over.—Adv.

CITY MAGISTRATES MEET

A Secret Session Held at Charles A. Flammer's House.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS DISCUSSED

No Plan of Action Agreed Upon to Meet Resistance from Police Justices—Another Meeting To-night.

An important meeting of the recently appointed City Magistrates who will succeed the outgoing Police Justices on Monday was held last evening at the home of City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, 245 West Forty-fourth Street.

There were present at the meeting City Magistrates Flammer, Joseph M. Deuel, John O. Mott, Herman C. Kudlich, Henry A. Brann, Charles E. Simms, Jr., Thomas F. Wentworth, and Robert C. Cornell. Leroy B. Crane was the only absentee.

The meeting, which lasted until after 11 o'clock, was a secret one, and no information was given.

It was said that the absence of City Magistrate Crane prevented a definite agreement upon a plan of reorganizing the police courts, although the subject was discussed, and made necessary another meeting to-night.

As to what course will be pursued by the City Magistrates in case the Police Justices insist upon holding court as usual Monday, the City Magistrates last night were dumb.

The Board of Police Justices held its regular monthly meeting last night in Jefferson Market Court room. With the exception of Justice Burke, who was unavoidably detained, and Justices Simms and Deuel, who were at the meeting of the City Magistrates, all of the Justices were present.

Although the meeting had been set for 7:30, it was fully an hour later when Justice Ryan called the meeting to order. There was nothing in the meeting to distinguish it from any of its predecessors. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, as usual, and the regular order of business followed. Three clerks whose terms of office expire on June 30—Joseph Parley of the Jefferson Market Court, George Gregier of the Morrisania Court, and Henry C. Perley of the Tombs Court—were reappointed for the full term of four years. The meeting was then adjourned, on the motion of Justice Grady.

"When will we meet again?" asked Justice Meade.

"On the regular meeting day, of course," responded Justice Ryan. "On the last Monday in July."

"Where?" asked Judge Martin.

"At the regular place," said Judge Ryan. "Here in this court."

Before the meeting the Judges had a conference, but would not say what their plans were for contesting the appointments of the City Magistrates.

The utmost secrecy is being preserved concerning these plans, and none of the Justices will speak on the subject.

In addition to ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Gov. Hoadly of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and A. H. Hummel have been engaged as counsel, and the Justices will act entirely upon the orders given them by these lawyers. It is well settled, however, that each of the Justices whose turn it is to be on duty will present himself at the police courts on Monday morning.

The Police Court Clerks of the Tombs, Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Yorkville, Harlem, and Morrisania Courts met last evening in Room 81 of the Morton House to decide what, if any, action they would take in regard to surrendering their positions on Monday morning next to the appointees of the new Police Magistrates.

Chief Clerk Thomas Dineen of the Yorkville Court presided. Exactly what the nature of the proceedings was could not be learned, as every effort was made to keep the meeting secret, but it is understood that a report was read from the counsel of the clerks, Crain, Kennison & Green, touching upon the constitutionality of their successors' appointments. If the rumor be true, the lawyers advised the men to retain their positions, or at least report for duty. This the men decided to do, and each agreed to report at his respective court promptly Monday morning and each morning thereafter until the matter is definitely settled.

Recorder Goff had a peculiar matter called to his attention yesterday, when the clerks of the various police courts sent down to the Clerk of the General Sessions several examinations that were incompleted by the various outgoing Police Justices.

Heretofore all examination papers had to be completed before they were filed with the General Sessions Court. The question then arose as to what was to be done with the papers and what was to be done with the prisoners in the cases.

The Recorder disposed of the matter by ordering the Clerk to send the papers back to their respective courts, holding that the matters will have to be dealt with by the incoming magistrates. He declared that there would be no interregnum, and that no criminals shall escape.

Last Day in Special Sessions.

The last session of the Court of Special Sessions was held yesterday. The new Judges of Special Sessions will take their places on Monday.

Justice Hogan presided yesterday, and with him sat Justices Martin and Meade. None of the old employes are to be retained, although David S. Veitch has been asked to enter a civil service examination for the position of stenographer.

Justice Hogan adjourned the hearing in the case of Thomas Thornton, who was charged with assaulting his wife, until Monday. This is a test case, on which the old Judges will make their fight. The sentence will be imposed by Justice Hogan on Monday.

Ran Out of the Rain and Died.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—While on her way to the Wickliffe Presbyterian Church last evening Mrs. Jennie Scheel of 263 Morris Avenue was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. She ran to get inside the church. Just as she entered, she fell. As Mrs. Scheel did not recover quickly, she was removed to her home, where she died at midnight. It was found that she had burst a blood vessel.

Got $475 for a Comic Opera.

MACON, Ga., June 28.—Arthur L. Wood sued the Southern Express Company for $1,000 damages for the loss of an opera, the only copy of which was destroyed by fire. The opera was entitled "Dollie." No value had been placed on the work when it was delivered to the defendant company, hence its fight against paying the sum demanded. Wood got a verdict for $475.

Jersey City's Population 182,981.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—The State census was completed this afternoon. The total population of Jersey City is 182,981. This is a gain of 19,978 over the census of 1890.

NO CONFERENCE WITH THE MAYOR

Advocates of Liberal Sunday Laws Called When Mr. Strong Was Presiding at a Meeting.

The committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws went to City Hall yesterday to confer with the Mayor in accordance with the plans made at the Terrace Garden meeting Thursday night. Dr. John Friederich and Otto Kempner headed the delegation.

Mayor Strong, however, did not have time to see these visitors, as he was presiding at a meeting. He sent out word that he would see them at 11 o'clock to-day. They will call at that hour.

Among the many callers at the Mayor's office yesterday was the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is Chairman of the Sabbath Committee of the New-York City Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

Dr. Iglehart assured the Mayor that the Methodist people fully appreciate and indorse the present administration and the efforts of the Police Commissioners to enforce all laws without discrimination between the rich and poor, especially in their warfare against saloons.

Dr. Iglehart told the Mayor that, although the Church seemed very quiet on the subject just now, it was "not dead, but very much alive; that it will be a permanently determined organization, as the people will learn as the fight goes on."

VERY "DRY" SUNDAYS PROMISED

Excise Laws Will Be Even More Rigidly Enforced, Col. Grant Says.

When interviewed about the action of the united societies in sending a delegation to remonstrate with the Mayor because of the police activity in enforcing the excise law Sundays, Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday:

"I repeat what I have often said—my position is a simple one. There is an excise law on the statute books and I am going to see that the police enforce it. It makes no difference what public sentiment may be. I am not dealing with sentiment, but with the laws as they stand."

Just then Col. Grant came into the President's office and added:

"You can say that so far as excise is concerned, last Sunday was a rainy day compared to what it will be in the future."

"That's just it," remarked the President.

GOV. HASTINGS HANGED IN EFFIGY

His Action in Vetoing the Quay County Bill Not Relished.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 28.—The more hot-headed among the advocates of the bill for the creation of Quay County out of parts of Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties, which was vetoed by Gov. Hastings, are venting their indignation against the Governor in a very outspoken way. At Freeland, about nine miles from here, preparations were being made last night to burn Gov. Hastings in effigy, but the town authorities removed the figure before the torch was applied to it.

When early risers passed the corner of Broad and Wyoming Streets in this city this morning they saw an effigy purporting to represent the Governor hanging from a pole. A placard on the figure bore an offensive inscription. The figure hung until 11 o'clock, when it was cut down by the authorities. Several prominent citizens of Hazleton are said to have sent messages to Gov. Hastings denouncing him for vetoing the Quay County bill, and the newspapers speak of the Governor in the harshest terms. The Governor was expected to come here soon, and if he does his reception may be a warm one.

MISS DODGE TAKEN TO SALEM, MASS.

Services of a Physician en Route Were Not Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Miss Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton) left Washington this afternoon at 3 o'clock for her home in Salem, Mass. She was taken to the station in an ambulance, and made very comfortable in a special car attached to the regular train.

Dr. Johnston found his patient so much better that it was unnecessary for him to make the journey with her. Miss Dodge was accompanied only by one of the trained nurses who have been with her since her attack of paralysis about two months ago. She was very bright this morning, ate heartily, and expressed her gratification at being able to finally get away from Washington.

The Blaine family, with the exception of James G. Blaine, Jr., left two weeks ago for Augusta, Me., it being then apparent that Miss Dodge would soon be able to make the trip taken to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION AND LICENSES

Asks the Excise Commissioners to Enforce the 200-Foot Limit.

The Board of Education sent a communication yesterday to President Murray of the Board of Excise, protesting against the renewal of the licenses of saloons situated within 200 feet of schoolhouses. Accompanying the letter, which is in the form of a resolution, is a copy of the report compiled by C. B. J. Snyder, giving a list of 100 saloons within the prescribed limits. They will be closed up, if the Excise Commissioners heed the request of the Board of Education.

President Murray of the Board of Excise said the report would be filed, and as fast as the applications for the renewals of these licenses are received, the matter would be considered.

Warned Off Sandy Hook Peninsula.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, June 28.—The United States Government has issued an order for all trespassers on the peninsula of Sandy Hook to leave there on or before July 16. There have been camps of fishing and tenting parties at various points above the premises of the Highland Beach Improvement Company the past few seasons. To all, outside of the official service, this warning is absolute.

Prizefighters' Cases Dismissed.

The Kings County Grand Jury for June yesterday dismissed the cases of the persons recently arrested for prizefighting before the Seaside Athletic Club at Coney Island, and who were held for the Grand Jury by Police Justice J. Lott Nostrand. Pierce and Green, the prizefighters, and their seconds and timekeepers were all arrested and held.

The Jockey Club Held Guiltless.

The Kings County Grand Jury for June yesterday dismissed the complaints made by George F. Elliott, President of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, against the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Club. He charged the club with violating the law in permitting pool selling and betting on its tracks.

Using the New Army Rifle.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., June 28.—First Sergt. Michael Murphy of Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, has been here for several days, instructing the non-commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps in the tactics used at Governors Island with the new Krug-Jorgensen rifles with which the army has recently been equipped.

Sudden Death in a Restaurant.

John Blazene, fifty-seven years old, a restaurant keeper at 43 Ann Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He complained of feeling ill to his wife, who sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for a physician. Before one arrived Blazene died. His death was due to heart disease.

The Kite to Sail July 6.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 28.—The Peary relief expedition will not be able to sail hence before July 6. The steamer Kite, which will take the expedition to Greenland, cannot be made ready for the voyage before that date.

THE POOR WATER SUPPLY

Business Men Alarmed by The New-York Times's Exposures.

S. A. REED'S STARTLING STATEMENT

His Remarkable Discoveries as to Closed Water Gates and Low Pressures in Mains.

GATE OPENERS ARE CLOSELY WATCHED

Officials to Prevent Trickery—Mr. Brookfield Thinks Engineer Birdsall Is Overworked.

The story of the solving of the mystery of an inadequate water supply and low main pressure, published exclusively in The New-York Times yesterday, was read with avidity and earnestly discussed throughout the city, and in the business districts was the engrossing topic of serious talk.

A prevailing impression was that the article underrated rather than exaggerated the extent to which the water mains have been throttled and left closed since 1879. A man of mark in the insurance world, whose opinions are respected because of his acumen and facilities for securing accurate information, said:

"Talking dispassionately about this outrageous business, but adhering to logic, what are we to infer? Commissioner Ford's industry found him, when he attended the conference on Monday at the City Hall, prepared to affirm that 200 gates were shut down. Chief Engineer Birdsall at this conference said that only one or two gates were closed. Not many weeks before he had asserted that no main was cut off. When confronted with Mr. Ford's figures he 'threw up the sponge,' and was willing to admit everything. Later on he said that over 1,000 gates were shut, and that two-thirds of them remain shut.

"Now, there is no map in the Department of Public Works that is of the least accuracy as to the mains and gates, while a good guess at the number of gates would be 30,000 to 32,000. Just take Birdsall's figures and apply them to this calculation. At first glance 700 shut gates in, say, 30,000 do not appear to be a large number. But bring into calculation the published list of 87 gates in one small district, figure on all the possibilities, and decide whether a computation that there are 7,000 instead of 700 gates shut would be extravagant and unreasonable. I say that nothing but block-to-block investigation and the forcing of the underlings who carry the department's secrets in their noddles will ever find out how bad the situation is."

The revelations in The New-York Times, however, stand without a necessity of enhancing interest by forecast of what must inevitably happen as a result of the disclosures. Such happenings will be in logical sequence, and it is safe to predict that they will be of startling interest.

It was established yesterday that the system, or rather lack of system, in the Department of Public Works has resulted in imperiling life, health, and property all over this city of about 2,000,000 inhabitants. It has been suggested that there was method in the throttling of the water supply, and that the incentive was an appropriation of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 for the laying of new mains. On this point further on an official speaks forcibly and with conviction.

Setting aside the possibility of a scheme to coerce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, The Times establishes that in many places the circulation of the life-fluid of New-York had been changed from arterial to venous, and instanced the new era in municipal management in the alacrity with which Mayor Strong and Public Works Commissioner Brookfield acted when they were in possession of the facts obtained by Fire Commissioner Ford. Moreover, in the talks with officials on the subject of the water supply, there was ample indication that the "want to know, you know," spirit which animates the government of the Police Department inspires other branches of administration. As to the fundamental evils of the Department of Public Works, they were brought out clearly without necessity of amplification.

Commendable Accuracy, Says Mr. Ford

Commissioner Austin E. Ford of the Fire Department, after declining to further discuss the subject, penned the following:

"I have read the water supply story in The Times, and it shows a commendable accuracy of detail, as well as wonderful ingenuity and enterprise in getting at what I thought was known only to the Mayor, the Public Works Commissioner, and a few others.

"Engineer Birdsall has been saying that the way to get an increased water supply for this great city is by means of additional mains, at a cost of millions of dollars, while on his own showing we are unable to utilize the mains we have at anything like their full capacity.

"With hundreds of the water gates in an abandoned and unworkable condition, is it to be wondered that the

were warmly greeted by the Committeemen, and the subject of the conference, the status of Fire Marshal Mitchel, was forgotten in congratulations for Mr. Ford on his solving the mystery of the inadequate water supply, and a general reading and discussion of the story of the conference at the Mayor's office, as printed in The New-York Times.

The article in The Times was unanimously indorsed as hitting the nail on the head, and a step in the right direction, and an earnest of success in the endeavor to give New-York proper water protection and comfort.

Insurance Men Anxious.

George P. Sheldon, President of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Water Committee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, was one of many insurance men who talked with a reporter for The New-York Times about the throttling of the mains.

"I discussed the story," he said, "coming down from Greenwich this morning with a friend, who, in reading it, exclaimed: 'Can it be possible that those mains were shut as related?'

"Of course the underwriters have felt anxious for some time past, owing to a decrease in the water pressure and the danger in the event of a large conflagration below Fourteenth Street.

"While there may at time have been a sufficient supply of water in the mains to extinguish fires, there was at the same time no adequate pressure, and this pressure is an important element in putting out large fires.

"Let me cite as an instance the fire in The Commercial Advertiser Building, in Fulton Street, where the engines had trouble in getting water. As a consequence the fire got away, and the loss was far greater than it would have been with a proper water supply. The absence of a proper supply of water was due to closed main gates.

"I want to say that the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation did the work of getting up statistics of water pressure in the city, as the underwriters refrained from taking action, preferring to let outsiders do the work and thus avoid the impression that we had an axe to grind.

"The Water Committee will have something to say, however, on the subject shortly. Let me be understood as not speaking for this committee, but as an individual member of it, and for the Phenix Insurance Company."

S. A. Reed's Startling Story.

An authority on all matters pertaining to the water supply is S. A. Reed, who is a civil engineer and manager of the Fire Underwriters' Tariff Association of New-York, an association of 130 insurance companies doing a business amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars yearly, which decides on the rates of insurance.

"I really started the inquiry which led to such important results last Monday," said Mr. Reed, beginning a startling, almost incredible story.

"I took up the work last September of preparing a plan for a more equitable adjustment of insurance rates on various risks in this city, a system which should give proper credit to good and place proper charges upon bad risks. This system, or schedule, is now nearly ready for application and practice.

"One important feature of the plan is a credit to risks in those districts of the city where eight standard fire streams can be concentrated on any one building, and a charge on risks in those districts in which the conditions of water supply are short of this figure.

"I expected to get these data at short notice from the city departments concerned, but very soon became aware of the fact that I was somewhat in the position of a first explorer standing, after the lapse of centuries, upon the verge of a buried and forgotten city.

"It was necessary to have correct map record of the water mains, hydrants, pressures, and dead ends. But it became early apparent that there were no accurate maps or records available. The records of the Department of Public Works on this subject were of old date, and, upon verification, were found to be full of inaccuracies.

"I laid the matter before the Executive Committee of the Tariff Association, which immediately recognized the high importance of the subject and appropriated freely the necessary funds for the employment of a competent engineer to obtain and compile the data. This occurred about the end of 1894, and I have at length completed for our private use a correct map of the mains, hydrants, and connections up to Thirty-fourth Street, together with a set of contour lines giving the topographical level in the territory named. The work beyond Thirty-fourth Street we have still in progress.

"The map up to Thirty-fourth Street is being reproduced on a smaller scale for circulation among our members. We found, however, some months ago that we needed also a record of the static pressure at all the 9,000 hydrants in the city before we could estimate on the available fire streams for each block. I therefore asked the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters to co-operate with us and to communicate with the Fire Commissioners, asking for such tests, no tests of the kind having been made since 1881. I also requested the Board of Fire Underwriters to ask the Fire Commissioners what privileges, if any, the Chief of the Fire Department has, in case of emergency, in the matter of opening gates that may now be closed.

"One of the most important points brought out by my investigation was the fact that a large number of hydrants recorded in the Department of Public Works as double hydrant are really single hydrants.

"This entire matter originated in a business necessity on my part for getting data for the adjustment of insurance rates, and not from any desire or intention to overhaul the water supply of the city, nor do I consider that I have the call upon me to agitate the subject of improvement in that supply. I am simply seeking a basis for the equitable readjustment of insurance rates. It is particularly to be observed that this does not contemplate necessarily any general advance in rates.

"In a general way the fire underwriters of this city have known the situation as it exists for a long time. Therefore there is nothing new in the situation necessarily requiring any general increase at this particular time, but the result will be a readjustment, so that property on a block having an adequate supply will not be taxed for the delinquencies of those blocks which are deficient. The net result would therefore be the lightening of the rate on some and a proportionate increase on others.

"To sum up the intentions of the Tariff Association," asked the reporter, "you are on the one hand passive, and on the other coercive, in inflicting high rates on quarters that have a poor water supply?"

"Precisely. We do insurance business, and do not worry the authorities, and, at the same time we spur up citizens to get better rates by invoking every aid to induce officials to give them water. A good illustration would be a life insurance company who would take a sanitary chart of the city, and mark rates according to the healthy and unhealthy recording, and say to those who complained, 'Make your quarter healthy, and your rate will be lower.'"

"And you found no maps of mains, gates, and hydrants at the Department of Public Works, Mr. Reed?"

"None of any value; none that could be trusted. I had to hire a civil engineer, and make my own maps, with some fragmentary official records. When I was a little advanced, I called on the Fire Underwriters and they on the Fire Commissioners, and that is how the conference at the Mayor's office came about."

"And about the water supply and Engineer Birdsall?" asked the reporter.

"Birdsall, I know, said not long ago that all the gates were open. If what are closed are opened, we shall test the result. In my opinion, we have enough of a head of water for all purposes, provided there be proper distributing facilities."

Gen. La Grange said that his colleague, Commissioner Ford, is so well able to take care of the water question that it is unnecessary for him to discuss it. He, however, had this personal opinion:

"In the closing of the gates, I suspect a plan to get $5,000,000 for new mains. When somebody, or bodies, for some purpose, dam up the mains, I don't believe in carelessness, but in an intelligent design—for evil."

A PLAN FOR USING SALT WATER.

Mr. Windmuller Considering How to Protect Lower New-York.

Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement, said yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times, that he was very glad that the matter of the inadequate water supply had at last been taken up.

"I sincerely hope," he said, "that you will follow up the subject to the end, and see whether the closing of these water gates is or is not responsible for our inadequate water supply.

"I purpose calling a meeting of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement as soon as possible, to consider what we had better ask the Sinking Fund Commissioners to do in the interest of a larger supply of water.

"The article in The New-York Times today is a great revelation to me. Personally, I am not engineer enough to know just how much effect the opening of these gates will have on the general water supply, but I feel confident that it will help a great deal.

"The committee which I represent has taken steps lately to inquire into the inadequate water supply, and its members thought of consulting Engineer Birdsall; but, as near as I can make out, he does not want anybody to stir up the matter. I think, however, that some explanation of the present condition of affairs will result from this exposure."

Mr. Windmüller has in view a plan for furnishing water in the lower part of the city. He is studying it now, with the expectation of proposing it soon to the committee. He proposes to use salt water for fire-extinguishing purposes. The scheme provides for pipes to be run across the city in the dry-goods district from river to river, and for several water towers. Water from either the East or North River could be run through the pipes, and the whole system could be established at a comparatively small expense, Mr. Windmüller thinks.

"I have occupied the building at 20 Reade Street since 1867," said Mr. Windmüller, "and there has never been enough pressure to get the water on the first floor. It is absolutely essential that we get all the water available in this part of the city, and that the pressure be not diminished by the closing of a thousand gates."

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health said yesterday that an unusually large number of complaints had been made within the last two weeks about the "woody" taste of the water. The complaints have come from all parts of the city.

"I am not prepared to say whether this peculiar taste is due to the closed gates, but I strongly suspect that they are in part responsible for it. This condition of affairs is bound to react on the health of the community.

"A closed water gate means a collection of sediment, and a breeding place for bacteria. Whatever the effect may be on water pressure in higher parts of the city, let the gates be opened up, so that there may be a free circulation and the water pipes kept free from sediment."

POOR COMPARISON WITH BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Capital Equipped Well to Meet Large Fires.

"You have struck the point this time, and no mistake," said John H. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company, and President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"I read the article in The New-York Times, and I can tell you it was in the right direction. The closing of these gates is not only bad for the health of the community, but it is bad for the pipes. Why was it done? Engineer Birdsall does not seem to know much about it. Supposing that the shutting of a gate does give more pressure on a certain 'hill' is some other part of the city to suffer in consequence and the pipes be clogged up with sediment?

"The circulation through the pipes should be free, and I believe that when it is so we will get more pressure down town in the business district, where we need it badly.

"O. B. Potter told me at one time that it cost him $20,000 a year to pump water up in his buildings. It is not to be expected that the high buildings should have water on the top floors direct from the mains, but they should be able to have it on the second and third floors."

Most of the fire insurance men, in talking of the city's water supply, refer to that of Boston. A. H. Ray, of the Continental Assurance Company, showed to a reporter for The New-York Times a map of that city, which has been gotten up by the fire underwriters. It shows that in Boston the water system is so perfect that fifty engines may be supplied simultaneously in any one district in the city. Few districts in New-York, on the contrary, can supply a dozen.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Ray, "that we are behind almost every city in the matter of water supply. The fact is so well known among insurance men that they refuse to insure here beyond certain limits. The merchants and business men are the losers, of course.

"The article in The Times was a great surprise to me, as I thought, of course, they were doing everything possible to give us more water pressure. In this building we can only get water on the first floor in the day time, and on the second floor at night, and the engineer tells me that ten pounds is the highest pressure we ever have.

"It may easily be seen from this how many fire engines can be supplied in this immediate vicinity. After spending millions of dollars to get a water supply, one is compelled to wonder why we do not get it. Mr. Birdsall always answers that 'there is plenty of water.' But the mere fact that 1,000 gates have been closed, or partly closed, would seem to indicate that such is not the case. If there is plenty of water let us have it."

Frederick Potter of the O. B. Potter Trust called attention yesterday to the fact that the reservior at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue has been of little use lately as a water distributer. It is not more than one-third full of water, and there is consequently not enough head on to throw any kind of a stream.

"In a law suit about ten years ago," said Mr. Potter, "between William H. Webb and the Mayor regarding the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, it came out in the testimony of an expert that water from there would rise to the top at the Astor House. Now, why the engineers do not keep this reservoir full and give the city the benefit of it is more than I can see.

"To provide for the dry goods district, it might be a good plan to utilize this reservoir. The pipe could be used exclusively for the business houses, in case of fire, and as it would force water to the fourth or fifth story, it would probably solve the problem of inadequate water supply downtown. It is quite plain that the opening of these 9,000 gates will give us more pressure down here, and I am glad to see that you have taken the matter up."

One Sunday

Says the Rev. J. C. Mallory of Savona, N. Y., whose portrait appears herewith, "I

knew that one of my sick headache spells was coming on. At once I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, taking a teaspoonful in hot water. At 10:30, when I stepped up to the pulpit desk at church, my head was all right, my mind clear, and the attack entirely warded off. That one dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla was worth more than one silver dollar.

It Is a Standard Remedy

in our house, for we have never found a medicine that so promptly removes sick headache and kindred diseases as Hood's Sarsaparilla. My family prize it, and we think we cannot do without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

WATCHING GATE OPENERS.

Fire and Public Works Agents Seeking to Prevent Trickery.

The insurance people had full knowledge of the water supply all over the city before the discovery that hundreds of gates were closed, as by direction of Chief Bonner of the Fire Department static pressure tests were made at each of the 9,000 fire hydrants and the reports were sent to the President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The officials of the Fire Department are now anxious to learn where the "emergency" valves are, and to get authority to open them in case of a fire of magnitude, or a still further decrease in the water pressure.

As it is possible that the work of turning on the closed gates may be controlled by trickery or performed in a slipshod manner, the men who do this work are under the surveillance both of the Fire Department and trusted agents of Public Works Commissioner Brookfield.

S. A. Reed let a large cat out of the bag when he spoke of his discovery that hydrants mapped as double were only single. The subject will be under investigation today at Fire Headquarters, and the inquiry will be ruled by a suspicion that the substitution of single for double hydrants was due to fraud, and that it is another chapter in the history of this municipal Government.

The interesting and useful investigation of the water pressure by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, of which Darwin R. James is President, and Oscar S. Straus, James H. Seymour, and William H. Parsons Vice Presidents, brought many letters from prominent business men and corporations. Some of the reports as to water pressure are:

National Park Bank—In the basement at 10 A. M., the water, frequently, will not run. At 10 P. M., water can be obtained on the first floor.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, 24 State Street—Water flow, with unaided pressure, at 10 A. M., 25 to 30 feet above the supply pipe; 10 P. M., between 50 and 60 feet. Supply not sufficient for safety in this part of the city.

Acker, Merrall & Condit, College Place—Water in our building does not run above the second floor.

New-York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway—Water rises without aid to a level of about 12 feet above Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—Water on first floor above the office; after 10 P. M. on the second.

Stern Brothers, West Twenty-third Street—Water rises 45 feet above the sidewalk at 10 A. M. and 71 feet at 10 P. M.

Brewster & Co., Broadway and Forty-seventh Street—Water moderately strong on third floor at 10 A. M.; moderately strong on fourth floor at 10 P. M.

W. & J. Sloane, Broadway and Eighteenth Street—At 10 A. M., 46 feet from the basement; at 10 P. M., 60 feet.

D. H. McAlpin & Co., Avenue D—Water never rises above the second floor.

Park Avenue Hotel—Engineer thinks that at 10 A. M. it would carry to the second floor, and to the third floor at 10 P. M.

C. C. Shayne, West Forty-second Street—Water flows without extra pressure through the second story.

Windsor Hotel—10 A. M., 30 feet; 10 P. M., 35 feet.

Murray Hill Hotel—About 41 feet in daytime and 74 feet at night.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Nassau Street—With unaided pressure in the day, 15 feet; at night, 25 feet.

New-York Cotton Exchange—A pressure of 14 pounds from the Croton main, and water rises 25 feet, with unaided pressure from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A. T. Vantine & Co., 877 Broadway—Engineer states that the water does not run above the first floor.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., William Street—With unaided pressure, 30 feet from sidewalk at 10 A. M. and 45½ feet at 10 P. M.

Steinway & Sons, 107 Fifth—In the third floor at 10 A. M. and to the fifth floor at 10 P. M.

Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway—Pressure, 10 P. M., 26 pounds; 10 A. M., 14 pounds.

Vogel Brothers, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue—In daytime, 40 feet above the level of the street; night, about 60 to 65 feet.

H. B. Claflin Company, Church Street—Natural flow never over 20 feet from the level of West Broadway. Fully realize the necessity of additional supplies of water to this district and for years have used all our efforts to promote that result. We had pleasure in signing the petition to the Mayor to this end last week.

C. G. Gunther's Sons, 184 Fifth Avenue—Under day pressure, 30 feet above sidewalk line; night, 35 to 40 feet.

Ehrich Brothers, Sixth Avenue—10 A. M., 53 feet; 10 P. M., 63 feet.

Eagle Pencil Company, 73 Franklin Street—Water only flows to first floor; if needed above, they have to pump it.

Tiffany & Co., Union Square—With ordinary pressure, daytime, 36 feet; at night, 10 feet higher.

Kansas Farms Bring Low Prices.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Farms went cheap at an auction held in Reading, Penn., on Saturday afternoon. Twelve mortgages on Kansas farm lands, a lot of 160-acre farms in the same State, and other properties were put up by the Pennsylvania Trust Company of Reading, executor of Joseph C. Wright, deceased. Scarcely 5 per cent. on the face value of the properties was realized. There were very few bidders. The face value of the twelve mortgages was $4,200, and they brought $120. Five Kansas farms, aggregating 720 acres, were sold. A few years ago they were valued at $25,000. The entire lot brought $2,345. Some of the farms were settled during the boom, then improved, and have since been abandoned.

Where Foxes and Wild Cats Abound.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Allegany, Md., is a great county for foxes. The County Commissioners paid for the slaughter of no less than 160 of them last year. One man is credited with twenty-two fox scalps. A large number of wildcats and some owls, hawks, weasels, and minks also appear in the county levy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Rome, N. Y., June 28.—A fire at Richland early this morning destroyed the Averial House, John Doneburg, proprietor, and G. B. Washburn's flour and feed store and Spicer's livery stable. The estimated loss of $10,000 is only partly covered by insurance.

Tweed, Ontario, June 28.—The Albion Hotel and stables, occupied by P. L. Clairmont, with Thomas McCann's livery stables and store, and a number of adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance small.

Buffalo, June 28.—The hay barn of the New-York Central Stock Yards, at East Buffalo, containing 1,500 tons of hay, was burned Thursday night. Loss, $25,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

How To Make Pie Crust

Make it with COTTOLENE instead of lard. Then it can be eaten and enjoyed without fear of dyspepsia. Pie crust made with COTTOLENE is crisp, flaky and wholesome, possessing a delicate flavor impossible to obtain with lard. Try

Cottolene

next baking day. The genuine is sold everywhere in one, three and five pound tins, with trade mark —steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

THE SILVER SPIKE THAT WASN'T DRIVEN

Ex-Gov. Evans Tells About the Opening of the Road to Denver.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican, June 25.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday ex-Gov. John Evans, President of the road, drove the last spike which marked the completion of the Denver Pacific, the first railroad into Colorado and Denver. The event was celebrated by a great concourse of people amid universal rejoicing, assuring, as it did, the future of Denver, till then a hamlet of a thousand people struggling for existence. Till this first railroad connection with the outside world was consummated, it was a question whether Denver would ever make a town, and had the road not been built, through the strenuous efforts of such men as Evans, Moffat, the Claytons, and others, the population would have left the place to the coyotes. The silver spike driven by ex-Gov. Evans opened a new era which has in a quarter of a century made Denver the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains and one of the great railroad centres of the country.

The first meetin„ in the little frontier town to agitate the building of a railroad was held on Nov. 14, 1867, W. M. Clayton presiding. The Union Pacific had been run through Cheyenne, and the people were making a great effort to secure the building of the Kansas Branch into Denver, but had met with repeated failures. At this meeting George Francis Train, who had just arrived, was the principal speaker, and aroused great enthusiasm. He pointed out the fact that the Kansas Pacific was far off, while the Union Pacific was only 100 miles to the north. He said that the road must be built from Cheyenne to Denver, and aroused so much interest that a committee was appointed at once to select incorporators for the new road.

At a meeting four days later, ex-Gov. Evans made a rousing speech, predicting that Denver would become a great railroad centre, an assumption not generally accepted at that time.

An organization was formed, with Bela M. Hughes President, Luther Kountze Vice President, and D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer. Popular subscriptions were solicited and the curious fact is recorded that on the first day $225,000 was raised from a population of 1,000. On Jan. 20, 1868, Arapahoe County voted $500,000 bonds to assist in building the road, and in March ex-Gov. Evans was made President and took up the work with vigor. The contract to build the road was signed, and on May 18 the first ground was broken, near the present site of the Union Pacific shops, with great ceremonies, Gov. Gilpin delivering the principal speech. An enormous concourse of 1,000 people attended, and a keg of beer was tapped on the occasion.

Late in the Fall of 1869 the road had been completed from Cheyenne to Evans, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and was being operated with three locomotives, two passenger cars, and a dozen freight cars. The Denver Pacific was fully completed and formally accepted June 24, 1870, though the first locomotive, named the D. H. Moffat, arrived with the construction train on the 15th. The driving of the last spike was deferred until St. John's Day, June 24, and made a great public event, all the Masonic bodies participating.

These things ex-Gov. Evans recollected yesterday, as he remembered that it was the anniversary of the occasion.

"We had a great time that day," he said. "The terminus of the road was about four blocks north of the present Union Station. We had built a neat two-story brick station, which stands there to-day, and it was in front of this that the ceremonies took place. The miners of Georgetown, which region had then just commenced to mine silver, sent down a big spike of pure silver, 9 inches in length, which was presented to me, on behalf of the people of Georgetown."

Here the venerable ex-Governor produced the same silver spike from a drawer in his desk, explaining that the spike that was driven that day was a common one of iron, wrapped in paper, so that the crowd thought it was a silver one, while the Governor kept the other as a souvenir. This gift, made so long ago, was somewhat tarnished, but the engraving was still plainly visible. On one side it read, "Georgetown to the Denver Pacific Railway," and on the other, "John Evans, President, June 24, 1870."

"I didn't make much of a speech," said the ex-Governor. "I just drove the last spike, and we had lots of music and cheering. All the prominent men were there—Moffat, the Claytons, Bicholtz, and others whose names I can't remember. It was a great day, and was the beginning of an era of prosperity which I had predicted, and which has been gloriously fulfilled."

How to Compliment a Cricketer.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A well-known novelist told an amusing though probably apocryphal story at a dinner party last night concerning "W. G.," about whom all the cricketing world is now talking. Many years ago, said the writer of books, he played in a cricket match at Smyrna against a team of which Dr. Grace was a member. When "W. G." went in to bat, the novelist, who was "leg-off," was placed such a distance away to field that he was easily captured by brigands. It was not till three years afterward that he obtained his release, not because the ransom was paid, but because it was found that nobody would pay any ransom for him.

Correspondents at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—Two hundred and seventy-five of the working newspaper men of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, with their wives and daughters, arrived here by special train to-day as the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They will stay until Monday. The programme of amusements includes all seashore pleasures, a trip to the Delaware Breakwater being among the number. The party is in charge of George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, and Frank N. Barksdale, Advertising Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Bishop College Honors Lord Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, June 28.—The degree of D. C. L. has been conferred upon Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, by Bishop College, Lennoxville.

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OBJECTS TO A CLUBBING

Mr. Fassett Talks About Mr. Platt as a Leader.

WOULD HAVE NO OPINIONS FORCED

"We Know as Much About Republicanism as Mr. Platt," Declares the ex-Senator—Mr. Dwight Has a Word to Say Also.

One of the visitors in town yesterday was ex-Senator Jacob Sloate Fassett of Elmira.

Mr. Fassett was accompanied to the metropolis by his bosom friend, John W. Dwight of Dryden, N. Y. Mr. Dwight's aim in life at the present time is said to be to aid and comfort his brother Fassett in his fight against Thomas C. Platt.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called upon Mr. Fassett at the Waldorf yesterday, Mr. Fassett said:

"It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Platt and I are opposed upon any specific grounds. I believe, and so do all Republicans in the southern tier, that Mr. Platt is a most able and astute politician and an excellent leader. What we do object to, however, is that he should endeavor to club into us those opinions in which we have no belief.

"With all due respect to Mr. Platt, I can assure you that we Republicans of the southern tier of counties object most strenuously to any dictatorship from Mr. Platt."

Mr. Fassett told the reporter for The New-York Times that he favored the plan to increase the membership of the Republican State Committee to 150, because it brought the Republican Party nearer the people.

"So far as Mr. Platt is concerned, I have no objection to him as a leader," said Mr. Fassett, "provided he does not attempt to force his ultra opinions upon us. We believe up in Chemung County that we know as much about Republicanism as Mr. Platt.

"There is no real antagonism between Mr. Platt and myself. All this talk about my going to Monroe County to stir up an anti-Platt movement is all rot. My visit to Rochester was purely impersonal. I was graduated from there fifteen years ago and my visit to the Flower City was entirely due to that cause and had absolutely nothing to do with politics or anything to do with an anti-Platt movement. I don't deny but that there is some dissatisfaction in that part of the State, but I am firmly of the opinion that when the next election comes around you will find the Republicans of this State unanimous and in perfect harmony.

"We have no objection to Mr. Platt. As a leader, we recognize him as an astute political leader, but, like all men, he is liable to error, but we do object to his clubbing us into submission to his will."

"That's so," remarked Mr. Dwight. "I'll tell you what, we people up in Tompkins County are not going to be bulldozed by a dozen of Platts, and you can bet there is going to be a sweet time up in the southern tier next Fall."

"All we have to say is, 'Renominate the present ticket.' If that is done, the State is safely Republican," said Mr. Fassett.

"What will be done if the present incumbents are not renominated? Oh! come round and see me the day after election."

Kaiser's Gift to Friedberg.

From The London Daily News.

In connection with the death of Dr. Von Friedberg, formerly Prussian Minister of Justice, our Berlin correspondent, says: "The present Emperor once presented him with his portrait, under which he wrote: 'Nemo me impune lacessit,' the motto of the Order of the Thistle, 'No one provokes me with impunity,' or, as it has been rendered in Scotch, 'Touch me if you daur.' Brains were racked to find the intended application of the words. This is now explained. In the Potsdam Gardens, near the castle of Charlottenhof, there are Roman baths, a beautiful edifice in the Roman style, erected by the art-loving Frederick William the Fourth. In the marble bathing hall stands a bronze table, the foot of which has the form of a thistle, and bears the motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' On the quiet little courtyard, entered through a pillared hall, the Crown Prince Frederick William met regularly every Friday afternoon the then Minister of Justice, Friedberg. The Crown Prince, however, did not care for the way through the pillared hall, so he had a little door made in the back wall, and always carried the key in his pocket. For years the secret meetings were repeated throughout the Summer. The Roman baths are under the care of an old man named Lehmann, who talks to visitors to the baths about ancient Roman life, and shows startling archaeological knowledge. He remembers that the Emperor three years ago stood meditatively regarding the table with the thistle motto, and then asked the old man if he knew what the words meant. Shortly afterward Friedberg received the Emperor's picture with that inscription. There is therefore no doubt that the Emperor wished to show the friend and confidant of his father particular attention by reminding him of their place of meeting."

Ex-Gov. Oglesby's Experience.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Uncle Dick Oglesby says: "I have graduated as carpenter, storekeeper, lawyer, soldier, Governor, and Senator to become a farmer, and life in the country is best of all."

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OUR FAVORITE AMERICAN HYMNS

HOW MANY OF THE CHOICEST CAME TO BE WRITTEN.

A Baltimore Preacher Narrates Their History in an Interesting Manner—Their Authors and Inspiration.

From The Baltimore Sun.

"Some Great American Hymns and Their Authors" was the subject of a sermon preached at Westminster Presbyterian Church Sunday by the Rev. J. W. Rogan.

In keeping with the sermon were the hymns sung by the congregation, all of which were written by Americans. A quartet composed of William R. Hall, first tenor; B. L. Henderson, second tenor; John M. Herring, baritone, and William A. Groppel, bass, sang "Abide with Me" and "Redeemed." William R. Hall sang at the offertory "The Holy City" as a solo. The congregational singing was led by the choir, under direction of J. M. Herring, with Frank Chapman as organist.

In his sermon, Mr. Rogan said, in part:

"Considering that we as a people have been so very busily engaged in adjusting ourselves to our environment and in subduing nature and in developing our vast material resources, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have done in literature what we have. While we have not had a Dickens or Thackeray in the field of fiction, we have had our Cooper and our Howells and a host of other respectable writers. While we have not had, possibly, a Macaulay or a Hume or a Carlyle in history, we have our Irving, our Bancroft, our Prescott. While we have not given birth to a Shakespeare, a Milton, a Wordsworth, or a Tennyson, we can boast of our Bryant, our Longfellow, our Whittier, and our Holmes. And while we have not given birth to such a hymn as 'Rock of Ages,' the first hymn of the world, or to 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' a hymn that for beauty and power is close behind it, we have produced a number that are good, and some of them are entitled to be called 'great hymns.'

"The first hymn to which I call your attention this evening has less literary merit, perhaps, than any other we shall mention, but it has too touching a story connected with its origin to pass it over. Reference is had to Mrs. Brown's hymn, No. 912 of our collection. Mrs. Brown was born May 1, 1783, in New-York. Before two years of age she lost both her father and mother. She was taken to live with her maternal grandparents, both of whom died before she was ten. Next she found a home at a sister's. At eighteen she could not write her name. Subsequently she married a Mr. Brown, a house painter, and settled with him at Ellington, Conn. Here, a large family having come to them, the house being small and having no place of retirement, she was accustomed to go to a secluded place near her home, and near the garden of a wealthy neighbor, for meditation and prayer.

"One evening she was accosted by this neighbor to know why she was always hanging about the place. Finding that she had been watched in her devotions, she went back home and, while the tears streamed down her cheeks, wrote 'An Apology for My Twilight Rambles, Addressed to a Lady,' beginning:

"'Yes, when the toilsome day is gone
And night with banners gray
Steals silently the glades along
In twilight's soft array,
I love to steal awhile away
From children and from care,
And spend the hour of closing day
In humble, grateful prayer.'

"Remembering the circumstances of its composition, the whole poem is pathetic. These lines were laid away for some years. Dr. Nettleton asked Mrs. Brown to give him three hymns for his collection, and these were produced. By leaving off the first four lines and changing the sixth 'from children and from care' to 'from every cumbering care' our admirable twilight hymn was produced. Mrs. Brown's son, Dr. S. R. Brown, was probably the first American missionary to Japan.

"The next hymn we take up is Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's 'Lord of All Being, Throned Afar.' Dr. Holmes closed 'The Professor at the Breakfast Table,' in The Atlantic Monthly, 1859, with this hymn. He wrote: 'And so my year's record is finished. Thanks on to all those friends who from time to time have sent their messages of kindly recognition and fellow-feeling. Peace to all such as may have been vexed in spirit by any utterance the pages have repeated. They will doubtless forget for the moment the differences in the lines of truth we look at through human prisms, and join in singing (inwardly) this hymn to the Source of Light we all need to lead us and the warmth which alone can make us brothers:

"'Lord of all being, throned afar,
Thy glory flames from sun and star;
Center and soul of every sphere,
Yet to each loving heart how near!'

"And then follow the other four verses of that noble hymn. Dr. Holmes appealed to the constituency of The Atlantic Monthly inwardly to sing the hymn. It has come to pass that a much greater and an ever-growing number outwardly sing it. What more stately and more glowing than the two closing stanzas:

"'Lord of all life below, above,
Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love,
Before thy ever-blazing throne
We ask no lustre of our own.

"'Grant us Thy truth to make us free,
And kindling hearts that burn for thee,
Till all Thy loving altars claim
One holy light, one heavenly flame.'

"Hymn 575, 'I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord!' by Dr. Dwight's version of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Psalm, has acquired great popularity. Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., was born at Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752, and died Jan. 11, 1817, as President of Yale College, having held that position twenty-three years. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, from whom he acquired his great literary taste. Dr. Dwight nearly lost his sight from being inoculated with smallpox, and for years could not read consecutively fifteen minutes out of the twenty-four hours. But, notwithstanding this, he accomplished a prodigious amount of literary work, and his publications were numerous, including poems, sermons, theology, travels, and miscellanies. He wrote thirty-three hymns, but the one before us is the most popular of all he left. How many thousands of English-speaking people have to-day expressed their devotion to the Church in the language borrowed from it:

"'For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend!
To her my cares and toils be given,
Till toils and cares shall end!'

"Another popular hymn on the Church, setting forth its stability, is the one whose first stanza is,

"'Oh, where are kings and empires now
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, Thy Church is praying yet,
A thousand years the same.'

"This hymn is by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Western New-York. Bishop Coxe is the son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe, who for half a century graced the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, and the son was for some years, beginning with 1854, rector of Grace Church of this city. Having had Presbyterian training and having lived in Baltimore, it might be expected that he could write good hymns; but, whether we would expect it or not, he can. Bishop Coxe is also author of that soul-stirring, time-fitting hymn beginning:

"'We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time;
In an age, on ages telling,
To live is living is sublime.'

"Ray Palmer has written more acceptable hymns that any other American. His 'My Faith Looks Up to Thee' is the most popular of all that he has written. It, perhaps, is entitled to be called our most spiritual hymn. This was written in New-York in 1830, between the author's collegiate and theological courses, and was slipped into his pocketbook, where it remained for three years, until Lowell Mason came along and discovered and published it. It immediately took wings and flew abroad.

"If 'My Faith Looks Up to Thee' is our most spiritual hymn, Dr. Duffield's 'Stand Up! Stand Up for Jesus,' is our most stirring one. It is founded on the following incident: The Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of Philadelphia had preached one Sabbath to an audience of some 5,000 men, where many were converted. On the next Wednesday he went out to a barn where a mule was turning a mill grinding corn. Mr. Tyng stopped to pat the mule, his dressing gown caught in the mill, and his arm was torn off. He only lived a few hours, but before his death sent as a message to the Young Men's Christian Association and noon-day prayer meeting of Philadelphia the injunction 'Stand up for Jesus.' The following Sunday Dr. Duffield preached from Ephesians, vi., 14, and in conclusion read the lines which he had composed. The Sabbath school Superintendent had them struck off on a sheet for the children, a Baptist paper copied the lines, and so they started on their tour around the world.

"The closing hymn we will use is by Dr. S. F. Smith, a missionary hymn, 'The Morning Light is Breaking.' Dr. Smith was a graduate in Dr. O. W. Holmes's class at Harvard in 1829, and the latter in his class poem describes him thus:

"'And there is a fine youngster of excellent pith,
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith.'

"Fate, however, did not conceal him. Dr. Smith is best known as author of our great National anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

"We will use in conclusion the hymn that should stimulate our faith, whose opening stanza so truthfully declares:

"'The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
The sons of earth are waking
To penitential tears;
Each breeze that sweeps the ocean
Brings tidings from afar
Of nations in commotion,
Prepared for Zion's war.'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JACKSON IN POLAR ASIA

THE GREAT FROZEN LAND. Narrative of a Winter Journey Across the Tundras and a Sojourn among the Samoyads. By Frederick George Jackson, Leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition. Edited from His Journals by Arthur Montefiore. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Jackson, the leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, who is now absent in Franz Josef Land with this expedition, left, before his departure, a narrative of a journey he made in the Winter of 1893-4 among the Tundras of the extreme north of Asia. This narrative, edited by Mr. Arthur Montefiore, has just been published. Mr. Jackson chose the Winter for his journey among the Tundras, rather than the Summer, because he wished to test the appliances which he had provided for the more serious work he is now engaged upon—the exploration of Franz Josef Land, which lies to the north of Asia, separated from it by the Arctic Sea. It is the extreme rigor of the climate of Northern Siberia which makes it a good test of an arctic journey. The temperature is lower that that of more northern regions. Not only is this so, but it is the lowest recorded in the whole arctic basin. There has been found what has been called "the pole of extreme cold."

The questions to be solved related to such important matters as clothing for the feet, cooking stoves for use on the march, the lowest limit of weight of the sledge compatible with strength, the action of breech-loading rifles, &c. Mr. Jackson wished also to live among the Samajads, to dwell in their tents, to observe their ways and manners. Besides the knowledge to be gained, he had a practical object in view as well, for he wished to learn from these people their methods of dealing with arctic life.

Mr. Jackson devoted the Autumn of 1893 to a survey of Waigatz Island. The Winter he gave to his sledge journey of nearly 2,500 miles from the frontier of Siberia across the Great Tundra, the Pechora Valley, and the Little Tundra. Wishing to learn what he could from Lapps, he came through Russian Lapland eastward. Part of this journey, that between the Kara Sea and the Pechora River, had never been made by an Englishman. "He pulled his own sledge," says Mr. Montefiore, "and he drew it behind reindeer and the wild ponies of Northern Russia; he lived much as the natives lived, and ate with them of their coarse but vitalizing food; he staid in their foul and almost suffocating chooms, and he laid down to sleep, as they slept, on the open snow, and he returned to England with his physical powers and all his great courage and enthusiasm at their highest, and a new store of experience for his very material assistance."

Before entering upon Mr. Jackson's account of his journey it may be well to refer to the expedition which he is now leading in Franz Josef Land. This land lies in a higher latitude than any other land known in the eastern part of the polar basin. It was first discovered by the Austro-Hungarian expedition in 1873. It is believed that this region extends very far to the north. Payer, the Austrian, standing on a summit 1,000 feet above sea level, saw high blue mountains away to the northward. There were also plenty of bear, foxes, and other animal life upon which explorers could subsist. It is the belief of leading English authorities that Franz Josef Land affords the best promise of reaching the pole. Mr. Harmsworth, who has provided the money for this expedition, says, in a letter to Mr. Montefiore: "As to Mr. Jackson's chance of reaching the pole I shall say nothing. For my own part, I shall be entirely satisfied if he and his companions add to our knowledge of the geography, of the fauna and flora of Franz Josef Land and the area lying immediately north of it. With 'breaking the record' north I have very little sympathy. If Mr. Jackson plants the union jack nearer the pole than the Stars and Stripes, (who lead us by four miles only,) I shall be glad, but if he comes back having found the pole but minus the work of the scientists, of which our expedition consists, I should regard the venture as a failure!" Of the personality of Mr. Jackson himself, Mr. Montefiore gives the following account:

"For fifteen years Mr. Jackson has been a traveler in all parts of the world, and has made two journeys to the arctic regions. On the day he sailed for England I do not think that one more physically fit could have been found in this country. Six feet one inch in height, well knit of frame, slight but sinewy, and with his muscles like whipcords, Mr. Jackson has great capacity for physical exertion and endurance. Methodical in his habits, exact in his calculations, devoted to the pursuit of natural history, and fully alive to the many important questions which the incidents of travel in the arctic regions may present, I regard Mr. Jackson not merely as one of those clever sportsmen who have gradually developed into ardent naturalists, but as a man who possesses in himself the highest qualities we desire in a pioneer, a comrade, and a leader."

Mr. Jackson may now speak for himself. He gives us a full account of his equipment for the journey he describes. For furs he has a sealskin coat and breeches made of the young bottle-nosed seal; sealskin boots and mits. He had, besides this, a combination suit of opossum for underwear. Below the fur clothing he wore thick woolen Jaeger underclothing, which was more satisfactory than the sealskin. During his five months' journey he lived chiefly on reindeer meat and Scotch oatmeal, and found that the two made an excellent diet. Like all arctic travelers, he found tea a great comfort, and very useful as a negotiable article. He had a good stock of cocoa. Concentrated bovril he found very useful. Whisky was good for entertainment purposes, but he awards the palm to oatmeal. Reindeer meat he seems usually to have eaten raw. The best parts were the steaks and the fry. Many a good meal consisted of a steak of reindeer, half warmed over a blubber fire; some oatmeal, and a pint of tea. "Yet," he remarks, "as I sat on the side of the sledge, with my back to the wind, which sweeps unbroken across these vast plains, and my eye on a thermometer that often indicated some 50° or 60° of frost, I can honestly say that I was enjoying myself."

The writer gives a very detailed account of the life of the Samoyads. As we read his narrative we form a close, if not an agreeable, intimacy with this people. In some of his wanderings he had the companionship of a Samoyad and his wife, who seem to have been unusually attractive specimens of the race. At every point we are made acquainted with the Samoyad greediness and filth. Before Mr. Jackson had got used to their ways he returned one afternoon to the choom and found his friends, the Samoyad and his wife, who had just killed a deer, indulging in one of their big feeds. They had just concluded a three hours' feast on raw reindeer. The stomach of the deer lay on a rough piece of plank. The stomach was full of blood, drained from the deer, and, in fact, formed their soup tureen. "They had each a hind leg," continues the writer, "on which some of the hide still remained, and, cutting off chunks of the meat, were dipping them in the crimson soup and then greedily swallowing the bonne bouche. As a fitting background to the picture, pieces of the carcass, still dripping with blood, hung all around the interior of the choom. On the ground were small, dark pools of blood, and my sleeping bag, though as well out of the way as the size of the interior would allow, was well sprinkled with the same natural dye. As they sat there grinning a welcome to me, with their cheeks and brows all smeared with gore, they looked for all the world like the blood-eating ghouls of one's childish fancy."

The Samoyads are described as being as dirty as they are honest. They never wash their bodies during the term of their natural lives. They change their clothing only when it is worn out. As a result, they swarm with vermin and have a dreadful stench. They are very sociable and crowd in numbers in their close chooms, amusing themselves meanwhile in a pastime which we will allow Mr. Jackson to describe. In the evening in the choom they used to sit around in a semi-circle. I took care that they did not complete the circle—and rolling up their trousers or turning back their shirts, would for an hour at a time set themselves to destroying the animal life which luxuriated there. The women would take the sheath knives they invariably wear, and, passing them under each others hair, so that the back lay flat against the head, would proceed with a dexterous thumbnail to annihilate a multitude of minute organisms." Mr. Jackson's own habit of cleanliness was a source of great astonishment to the people. He kept up his habit of tubbing in those high latitudes, and even when he had left the Samoyads and was traveling among the Lapps and Russians his bathing was still a source of wonder. The natives, the women as well as the men, would crowd into the hut in which he was having his sponge bath and would come around him without the least sign of bashfulness. They called him "the warm man." This, however, was particularly with reference to his going about the place in tweed clothes. He found his thick Jaeger underclothing such protection that when he was taking exercise and the temperature was not far below zero he could dispense with the militza, the smocklike garment of reindeer skin, which is worn next the shirt. The diseases of the Samoyads are smallpox, bad eyes, cold, and diarrhea. They are as free as any people from nervous diseases, but Mr. Jackson records that on one occasion, when a mouse made its appearance in the choom, the Samoyad ladies behaved just as ladies do elsewhere under similar circumstances. If there had been any chairs in the choom the ladies would have mounted upon them.

Some new and detailed information is given about the reindeer. Mr. Jackson corrects some prevalent mistakes regarding this animal. One is that reindeer moss is his only food. He often takes to other food, when the lichen is sparse. Even in the Tundra country, where it is plentiful, he eats grass, but he prefers lichen. It is a heresy to suppose that he uses his horns to get at his food. He invariably paws the snow away with his hoofs. Mr. Jackson has seen him shovel away two feet and more of snow in order to get at the moss. Artificial feeding is unknown, except when the deer have been made pets when very young. The food difficulty makes it impossible to take him to a country where there may be no grass or lichen. It is not known whether Franz Josef Land has the necessary food. Mr. Jackson had, therefore, reluctantly to decide not to take reindeer on his present polar expedition. It would have been impracticable to carry sufficient quantities of moss and keep it sweet, and it is only by domestication that the deer could be trained to eat it when compressed and dried. "If," says Mr. Jackson, "I had had two or three years to prepare for the polar expedition I should most certainly have had a number of deer taken when very young and brought up on artificial food; they would have been invaluable for my purpose."

There are some maps, Mr. Jackson having made a survey of much of the country through which he passed. There are also several appendices, one on the ornithological results of the journey, one on "weather observations," &c. Several chapters relate to literature and language. The illustrations are very numerous. There are many figure pieces, and there are landscapes which well represent the loneliness of these polar scenes, and pictures of wild villages which perhaps express this desolation even better than the landscapes.

HISTORY IN REFERENCE FORM

HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE. From the Best Historians, Biographers, and Specialists, &c. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes. Vol. V. 8vo. Springfield: The C. A. Nichols Company.

The fifth and last volume of Mr. Larned's history completes a work that is most attractive, and will be found to be very valuable for ready reference. It is about two years since his first volume was issued, and the many promises which he then made he has amply fulfilled in his subsequent volumes. It is doubtful if anything remains to be desired in a work such as he has produced.

He has culled the best obtainable material from the thousands of books to which he had access, and, in a few instances, has written about specific subjects himself. His individual work has been done only, he states, when it was found to be impossible to obtain from desirable sources that which he needed to carry out his ideas. Be that as it may, his work will compare favorably with that of any writer from which he made extracts as to accuracy of statement and style.

He has presented history in a most readable and attractive manner. He has exercised a wise discrimination, and has selected only the best and most trustworthy authors. This he was peculiarly fitted to do, because of the wide range of his knowledge of authors and their works. This also enabled him to select with greater accuracy the most authentic material at his command, and to corroborate any statement of which he was doubtful.

His work, as a whole, is presented under an arrangement which imparts distinctness to its topics, while showing them in their sequences and in all their various relations, both national and international. As it is composed of the writings of many authors, ancient and modern, it possesses the rare charm which is incident to the combination of many styles.

There is hardly one authority on history or historical subjects, such as are embraced in Mr. Larned's work, that he has not drawn from, and in each instance preserved the individual style of him to whom he is indebted. It represents and exhibits the better literature of history in the English language, and systematizes and adopts it to the greatest convenience for reference, reading, teaching, studying, and casual inquiry.

The subjects treated of have been arranged alphabetically and chronologically, and are cross-indexed so fully that they can be readily found in a number of ways. Recognizing the necessity for having at hand many of the great historical documents that stand like milestones in the world's march of progress, he has incorporated in his work charters, edicts, proclamations, petitions, covenants, legislative acts, ordinances, and constitutions, all of great interest, and all given in their entirety.

Many of the articles in the first volumes have had valuable and important additions to them placed in the supplement at the back of Volume V. This, the author states, was done because of gaining access to the works of foreign authors that were not attainable at the times when the other volumes went to press, and his desire to add such valuable and necessary information as they gave him. He appears to have spared no labor to make his work as complete as possible.

The supplement contains notes of recent events which have occurred since the publication of the work was begun, and also many new texts. It has, in addition, many subjects that were not contemplated in the original plan of the work, but which he found were really called for by the broadening of scope that has grown in it as it went forward. It has also been used to multiply and perfect the admirable system of cross-references by which the whole work is indexed. An extensive chronology of universal history, exhaustive special chronologies of African and arctic exploration, a selected bibliography, partly annotated, touching the chief subjects of history; a list of books from which he has quoted in his work, and other matters of general interest are also in the supplement.

Maps and plans of countries and localities of peculiar historic interest are scattered freely throughout the work in connection with the text bearing upon them, thus enabling the reader readily to fix in his mind without difficulty matters of description that would otherwise escape him.

His histories of the various countries are remarkably complete. That of the United States fills nearly 500 pages, and, beginning with the discovery of America, continues down to President Cleveland's special message on the condition of the national finances, which he sent to Congress on the 28th of last January.

Mr. Larned has devoted a large portion of his last volume to an article on commerce that, in these days of trusts and combinations, monometallism and free silver, makes most instructive reading. He has traced it from the early days of bartering and exchanging commodities to the present. The nations that in the past have held a commercial supremacy are given, as are also the causes for their success and decadence. Numerous statistics are given relative to monetary values, articles of commerce, methods of conducting it, and theories in connection with it.

He is to be congratulated upon the success with which he has carried out his scheme of placing the history of the world and its most notable events before the public in a tangible and get-at-able shape, and in giving to each subject a sufficient consideration to make it of value.

SUCCESSFUL SERMONS

CHRIST AND HIS FRIENDS. A Series of Sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Dr. Banks's sermons have been so written that they may accomplish much good. It is well that he has put them in book form. Written and delivered for a specific purpose, their success at the time led to their being placed before the public for mature and thoughtful consideration with the hope that their influence might be more extended.

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The sermons were delivered during a religious revival in Brooklyn, and are filled with such strong, earnest, religious thought as one man would use in pleading for the salvation of another in whose after life he has a deep interest. He makes a friend of his reader, as he did of his hearer, and entreats with him individually.

LITERARY NOTES

—John Fiske's paper in the July number of The Atlantic, "The Elizabethan Sea Kings," is worthy of his reputation. It lights up beautifully the great question as to the forces which determined whether an Anglo-Saxon or a Latin civilization should prevail on this continent. Every student of American history should read it. He will thus learn something and enjoy himself while doing so.

—The author of the recent book entitled "Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney," has submitted his work to four Judges of the Superior Court of North Carolina and to an ex-Judge who is now a member of Congress. They have united in the following statement: "We have read your book with a great deal of care, and our verdict as impartial judges is this: You have proved beyond reasonable doubt that Peter S. Ney was Marshal Ney."

—The Messrs. Longmans will bring out a series of English classics designed for use in schools and prepared under the general editorship of Prof. G. R. Carpenter of Columbia College. Among the works which have been arranged for, to be issued during the Summer, are Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," George Eliot's "Silas Marner," Scott's "Woodstock," and Defoe's "History of the Plague in London."

—Rebecca Harding Davis's novel, "Doctor Warrick's Daughter," will first appear as a serial in Harper's Bazar.

—Sir Walter Besant's new volume contains eleven short stories, having the following titles: "In Deacon's Orders," "Peer and Heiress," "The Equal Woman," "The Shrinking Shoe," "Quarantine Island," "In Three Weeks," "One and Two," "A Night with Tantalus," "The Solid Gold Reef Company, Limited," "To the Third and Fourth Generation," and "King David's Friend."

—The Fourth of July number of Harper's Round Table, which will be published next Tuesday, will have as a special feature an eight-page supplement containing a play called "The Knave of Hearts," written by Albert Lee, whose "Strange Adventures of Tommy Toddles," already published in this periodical, will secure for his new production a cordial reception from young readers. "The Knave of Hearts" is in one act, and has been written with a view to production by young people at Summer resorts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ARITHMETIC FOR SCHOOLS. By Charles Smith. Rewritten and revised by Charles L. Harrington. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

REAqL BIMETALLISM; OR, TRUE COIN VERSUS FALSE COIN. A Lesson for "Coin's Financial School." By Everett P. Wheeler. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A STREET IN SUBURBIA. By Edwin W. Pugh. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE FIFTY-CENT DOLLAR. By Neil W. Carothers. 12mo. Chattanooga: Standard Publishing Company. 25 cents.

HAND BOOK OF SANITARY INFORMATION FOR HOUSEHOLDERS. By Roger S. Tracy, M. D. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

AGAIN IN HAWAII. By Julius A. Palmer, Jr. February-May, 1895. 8vo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

OUTING TRIPS AND TOURS. A Guide to Summer Pleasure Trips and Excursion Routes and Resorts. Published as a supplement to Bullinger's Monitor Guide. 8vo. New-York: E. W. Bullinger.

THE ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY. Vol. I., No. 2. Edited by Richard Lydekker. 8vo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cents.

THE LADIES' JUGGERNAUT. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo. New-York: The Home Publishing Company.

Property for Barnard College.

Among the deeds recorded yesterday was one made by the Society of the New-York Hospital to Barnard College of this city. the property deeded to the college is on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, and has a depth of 92 feet 11 inches, and was transferred for $160,000.

The college gave to the Society of the New-York Hospital a mortgage for a period of two years on the premises for $100,000, which was filed with the deed.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending June 29, 1895

ABRAHAMS.—ASPECTS OF JUDAISM.
Being Sixteen Sermons by Israel Abrahams and Claude G. Montefiore. 12mo, buckram, pp. 259. $1.50.

CAMBRIDGE NATURAL SCIENCE MANUALS. (Biological Series.)
General Editor, Arthur E. Shipley, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ZOOGEOGRAPHY.
By Frank E. Beddard, M. A., (Oxon.,) F. R. S., Prosector of the Zoological Society of London, and Lecturer on Biology at Guy's Hospital. 12mo, cloth, pp. 246. $1.60, net.

COLERIDGE.—THE GOLDEN BOOK OF COLERIDGE.
Edited, with an Introduction, by Stopford A. Brooke. 16mo, silk, gilt top, pp. 289. $1.50.

DEFOE.—THE ROMANCES AND NARRATIVES OF DANIEL DEFOE. (In Sixteen Volumes.)
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By H. S. Hall and S. R. Knight, authors of "Elementary Algebra for Schools," "Higher Algebra," &c., &c. Revised and adapted to American Schools by Frank L. Sevenoak, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mathematics and Assistant Principal in the Stevens School, Academic Department of the Stevens Institute of Technology. 12mo, cloth, pp. 188. 60 cents, net.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.
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HARNACK.—SOURCES OF THE APOSTOLIC CANONS. With a Treatise on the Origin of the Readership and Other Lower Orders.
By Professor Adolf Harnack. Translated by Leonard A. Wheatley. With an Introductory Essay on the Organization of the Early Church and the Evolution of the Reader by the Rev. John Owen, author of "Evenings with the Skeptics," &c., &c. 8vo, cloth, pp. 95. $3.25.

JACKSON.—THE GREAT FROZEN LAND.—Narrative of a Winter Journey Across the Tundras and a Sojourn Among the Samoyads.
By George F. Jackson, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition. With illustrations and maps. Edited from his Journals by Arthur Montefiore. 8vo, cloth, pp. xviii.—297. $4.50.

LEE.—DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.
Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIII.—OWENS—PASSELEWE. 8vo, cloth, gilt top. $3.75.

MACMAHON.—A MODERN MAN.
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By N. Menschutkin, Professor in the University of St. Petersburg. Translated from the third German edition, under the supervision of the author, by James Locke. 8vo, cloth, pp. xii.—512. $4.00, net.

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With Introduction, Notes, Glossary, and Indexes by A. Wilson Verity, M. A., sometime Scholar of Trinity College. (The Cambridge Milton for Schools.) 16mo, cloth, pp. 68. 40 cents, net.

RABBENO.—THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL POLICY.
Three Historical Essays. By Ugo Rabbeno, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Modena. Second edition, partly rewritten and entirely revised by the author. Translated at the Translations Bureau, London, W. C. 8vo, cloth, pp. 414. $3.25, net.

ROBERTS.—THE ANCIENT BOEOTIANS; THEIR CHARACTER AND CULTURE AND THEIR REPUTATIONS.
By W. Rhys Roberts, M. A., Professor of Greek in the University College of North Wales, Bangor. With Map. 8vo, cloth, pp. 92. $1.40, net.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

YALE AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Continued from Page 1.

time made by the two crews during the race:

Miles.	Yale's Time.	Harvard's Time.	Yale's Lead. Seconds.
½	2:40½	2:49	8½
1	5:14	5:20	6
1½	7:40	8:00	2
2	10:21	10:39	18
2½	12:55	13:22	27
3	15:59	16:21	22
3½	18:58	19:20	22
4	21:30	22:05	35

The time was slow, which was due to the fact that just after the race was started there was a slight shift of the wind to the south, and the crews, from the time the two-mile post was passed, were rowing against a head wind.

There was the usual welcome to the winning crew at the end of the course, in the booming of the cannon on the yachts, the shrieking of whistles, blowing of horns, ringing of bells, and cheers of the students, but it was all perfunctory. As a matter of fact, the Yale crew finished the race as if they were out for an afternoon's exercise over the course.

Paddled the Last Two Miles.

The last two miles were practically paddled by the winners, who never exerted themselves after they passed the navy yard. They had the race won then beyond all peradventure, and they rowed slowly and carefully, so that no accident should rob them of their victory. Both crews finished in pretty good condition after their four-mile journey, and were taken back to quarters in their respective launches, and the racing fiasco of the year was at an end.

The Yale University and freshmen and all their friends hurried out of town to New-Haven as quickly as possible to have a jollification "'neath the elms of dear old Yale." The Harvard crews remained at quarters overnight, while their friends went on to Boston nursing their annual disappointment and wondering whether Mr. Watson's methods of training would ever bring them a chance to rejoice over a victory gained on the water.

The crews, as they sat in the shells today, were made up in his way:

YALE.

Name.		W't.	H't.	Age.
Richard Armstrong,	(Capt.,)bow.	161	5.08½	22
H. C. Holcomb,	No. 2	180	5.09½	22
W. M. Beard,	3	179	5.08½	19
W. R. Cross,	4	195	6.02½	21
A. W. Dater,	5	187	6.02	22
J. M. Longacre,	6	181	6.00	22
R. B. Treadway,	7	175	6.00½	21
G. Langford,	stroke	172	6.02	19
T. L. Clark,	coxswain	107	....	..

HARVARD.

J. S. Bullard,	(Capt.,) stroke	162	5.08½	18
E. N. Wrightington,	bow	164	5.09	21
J. E. Chatman,	No. 2	165	5.09½	22
K. H. Lewis,	3	169	5.10½	22
L. D. Shepard,	4	174	5.09	23
L. T. Jennings,	5	184	5.11	21
F. N. Watriss,	6	174	5.11½	24
E. H. Fennesy,	7	172	5.10½	21
P. D. Rust,	coxswain	100	....	..

The only accident that happened during the afternoon. There were several vacant seats, too, on each of the cars. Twelve of the cars—Nos. 17 to 28—were taken by Yale's friends, and the blue flag was conspicuously displayed. Harvard only had three cars—Nos. 11 to 13—and those on board looked as sober as though attending a funeral. Car No. 6 was occupied by the members of the Pequot Colony. Walter Learned entertained a party of friends on Car No. 9. Col. A. C. Tyler chartered Car No. 15 for himself and friends, and W. B. Coit, President of the Thames Club, had Car No. 18. The train left the station at 3:45 o'clock, and got to the starting line just as the referee's boat, Dora, reached there. There was not much delay then. A long blast of the whistle of the Dora called the crews out, and they responded at once.

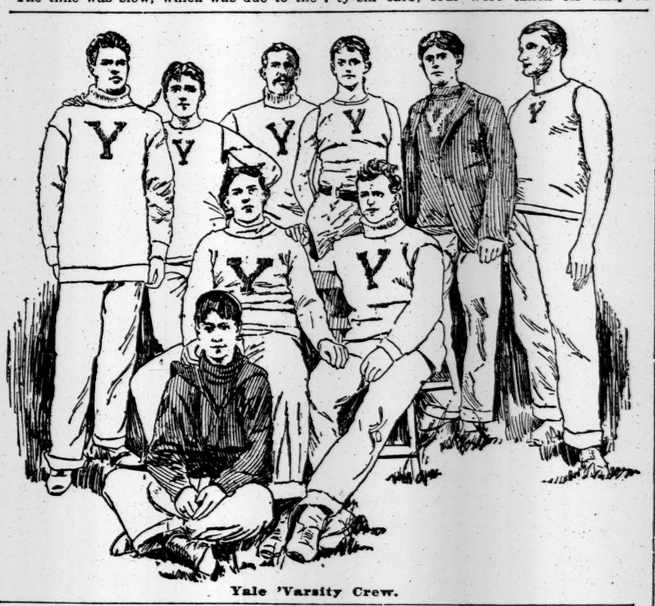
Harvard's shell was the first sighted from the train, and they were given a cheer. Yale's crew then paddled up to the starting line, and the Yale men on the train, of course, yelled. The two crews took their positions, and a deathlike silence reigned. Referee Rives called through the megraphone to the crews and asked if they could hear him. The coxswains shouted back, "Yes."

"Are you ready?" shouted the referee, and then came the word, "Go!"

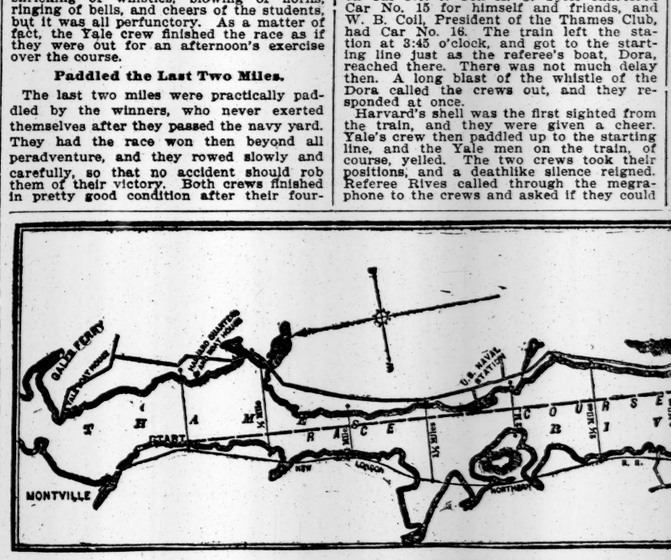
Painful Silence on the Cars.

The silence on the cars was painful. Just as the word "go" was given, a thin, piping voice from a Harvard car could be heard distinctly all along the line. It shouted, "Go it, 'Jack'; to hades with Yale!" Some enthusiastic Harvard boy was supposed to be shouting to Bullard, as he is the only man in the crew who is called "Jack." This caused a laugh, and then every one settled down to watch Yale paddle away from Harvard. It was like a crowd at a funeral, and perhaps it was one, for nearly every one seems to think that there is very little probability of the crews of these two colleges meeting on this course any more.

The Harvard men were blue because their crew was beaten more disgracefully than it was ever beaten before, and the Yale men were quiet because there was no glory in winning as they did to-day. The train started after the crews, and for a while they were hidden from view by a bluff. When they came in sight again Yale was paddling quietly along, and Harvard was trying to keep as near as possible to them, but was falling behind at every stroke. Off the navy yard the track runs behind a hill, and for about three minutes no view could be had. When they were seen again Yale was so far ahead that it was difficult to find the shell. About a mile from the finishing line the crews began to row up the channel between the yachts. The first yacht was Bayard Thayer's famous schooner Constellation. As Yale's crew drew even with the yacht a gun was fired in her honor, and about a half minute later the Harvard crew was saluted with a gun. Guns were fired from nearly all the yachts, and each crew was cheered.



Yale 'Varsity Crew.



The Thames Course.

Yachtsmen Show Some Enthusiasm.

The American crew on the Colonia lined up and gave the oarsmen a rousing cheer that could be heard all along the line. This was the first enthusiasm shown during the day, and the yachtsmen all along the course tried to make things more lively. Whistles were tooted, flags waved, cheers given, and guns fired, but not a college cry could be heard. Several big excursion steamers were in the fleet of vessels at the finish, and those on board helped to enliven the scene. After the crews had passed the finishing line the yachts and excursion steamers hurried through the bridge. The yachts anchored off the Pequot. The excursion steamers took their passengers home, and the observation train went to the station and discharged its freight. Special trains left at once, and by 7 o'clock the city was deserted.

Excursion Steamers and Yachts.

Among the excursion steamers in the fleet were the Richard Peck from New-Haven, the City of Lowell from New-London, the Block Island, Manhanset, Summer Girl, Ella, Margaret, Isabell, and Minnatawke. Among the yachts, either at the finish or that followed the crews over the course were W. J. Arkell's Judge, Frank T. Morrill's Vamoose, Charles Fletcher's Seneca, Charles H. Osgood's Norwhal, T. R. Hostetter's Duquesne, W. and George P. Butler's Forget Me Not, Walter B. Tyler's Rex, Commodore E. M. Brown's Sylvia, Henry M. Flagler's Alicia, Horace A. Hutchings's Viking, Charles L. Hubbard's Kalolah, Richard W. Comstock's Admiral, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, Brandford B. McGregor's Repose, Robert Evans's Tolnette, William C. Whitney's Columbia, F. E. Simpson's Avenel, John E. Reyburn's Gretchen, Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, E. R. Ladew's Orienta, Anthony Drexel's Sultana, Stephen W. Road's Emiline, A. S. Van Wickle's Marjorie, Charles M. Pratt's Allegra, Frederick H. Benedict's Vision, Frederick W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, New-York Athletic Club's Minstrel, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, Frederick G. Bourne's Reverie, Edgar Harding's Gyda, John H. Hall's Unquowa, H. W. Watrous's Judy, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence's Ibis, F. C. Fowler's Huntress, Henry R. McHarg's Neaera, Henry S. Parmelee's Phantom, Percival W. Clement's Gitana, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s, Montauk, O. K. Dimock's Glendover, David Banks's Waterwitch, Frederick Grinnell's Quickstep, J. Roger Maxwell's Emerald, W. D. Wilkinson's Mon Reve, G. H. B. Hill's Ariel, William A. Gardner's Mayflower, Henry C. Ward's Clytie, James Ross's Alcaea, Henry C. Rouse's Iroquois, Henry W. Lamb's Marguerite, William A. Hazard's Fenella, Caius C. Bragg's Alsacienne, Seymour L. Husted, Jr.'s' Crusader, Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, Willard P. Ward's Shamrock, Bayard Thayer's Constellation, Alanson Tucker's Sea Fox, A. H. Fowler and W. D. Bishop's Comanche.

Sloops—Charles B. Noyes's Polly, C. Oliver Iselin's Colonia, L. Vaughn Clark's Gossoon, Lippitt brothers' Wasp, Stephen Loinis's Swannonnanow, Edward S. Hatch's Huron, Col. Charles McK. Loeser's Peri, Leland H. Littlefield's Alga, Henry W. Harris's Nymph, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Ilderim, George Work's Katrina, F. M. Hoy's Norook, F. M. Freeman's Dragoon, James C. Bergen's Hildegard, Col. Hester's Wizard, and C. H. Jones's Ashumet.

CORNELL CREW'S PRACTICE.

An English Critic Thinks the Leanders Are Certain to Win the Cup.

HENLEY, June 28.—The wind blew in gusts and the water was lumpy when the Cornell crew came out in their boat this morning. They had several spurts of a minute each at a forty-four stroke and then practiced a short time on starts. Afterward the crew rowed to Fawley Court and back. On the way back Matthews "caught a crab." The Cornells will not enter a four for the Steward's Cup.

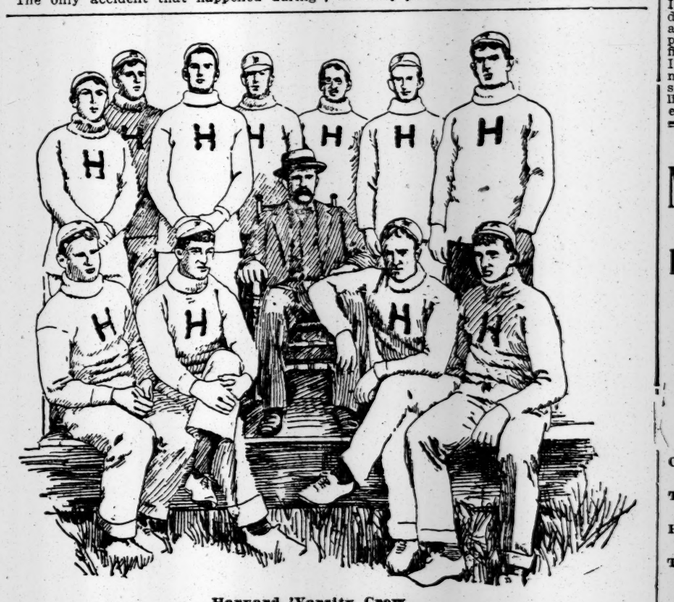
The Argonaut four of Toronto were also out and did some protracted and steady work. After the Argonauts finished E. A. and F. H. Thompson practiced in single sculls. Both men feel the humidity of the atmosphere very much and are somewhat slack in their movements. They miss the crispiness of the Canadian air greatly. F. H. Thompson rowed in Guy Nickalls's boat, which leaked badly owing to its having been injured in transit from Putney. It otherwise suited Thompson perfectly, and when it is put into good order, which will be at once, he could not have a better boat.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article forecasting the results of the Henley regatta, does not regard the Cornell or Argonaut crew as at all dangerous, and expresses the opinion that the Leanders are almost certain to win the Grand Challenge Cup.

The June Rush for Marriage.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Clerk Bird of the Orphans' Court, the genial gentleman who furnishes impatient lovers of all ages and conditions with licenses to marry, is up to his ears in work. "This is my busiest month, of course," said the good-natured "Cupid" as he sat in his office yesterday with a huge pile of documents before him, "and I simply haven't had time to breathe since the month began. I'm three weeks behind in my work now. There are about 3,000 names here before me that I have to index. People come in so fast to get marriage licenses that I don't get time to catch up. This condition of things is not unprecedented. It's always this way with me in June. More people get married in June than in all the first five months of the year put together. I don't know why it is, but they do, and it makes me work like a trooper just at the season when a man most likes to loaf a little. The next few days, however, will end the rush."



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THE

North American Review

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Dr. MAX NORDAU

Author of "Degeneration," in A reply to his Critics.

MARK TWAIN,

On the Literary Offenses of Fenimore Cooper.

ALSO

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By the United States Consul General to Egypt.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE GRAIN TRADE. By E. R. Williams.

HOW FREE SILVER WOULD AFFECT US. By the late Director of the Mint.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL—3:00 and 8:00—Grand Orchestral Concerts.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Matinée, 2:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée, 2:00.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:30—Bicycle Races. 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 8:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Nanon.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight last night:

Times's Record.

3 A. M.	65	3:30 P. M.	74
6 A. M.	66	6 P. M.	74
9 A. M.	67	9 P. M.	72
12 M.	70	12 P. M.	71

Average temperature yesterday.....69⅞

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	65	72	6 P. M.	70	83
6 A. M.	63	70	9 P. M.	78	76
9 A. M.	67	79	11 P. M.	71	71
12 M.	69	82	12 P. M.	70	68
4 P. M.	70	83			

Average temperature yesterday.....68.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....76.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....71.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

At the meeting of the State Democracy on Thursday evening the doctrine laid down as to currency was refreshingly and almost uniquely sound. The statement did not wander into the world-wide field of international bimetallism. It contained no sentimental or coquettish references to any metal as a neglected or abused personality requiring "rehabilitation" or affectionate treatment. There was in it no trace of any concern for a debtor class or a creditor class, or any other than the honest class who earn a living and whom no Congress has any moral right to rob or cheat or deceive. It did not betray any anxiety to secure the votes of men who hold their votes as the price of disgraceful and dangerous concessions. It treated the question of the currency as political, because there are bad laws to repeal and good ones to pass before the people can have their rights, but it did not treat the question as a partisan one. The authors of the statement know very well that there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans who agree with them, that cheap and bad money is neither good Republican nor good Democratic doctrine and ought to be opposed by rational men of all parties.

"The integrity of our monetary standard" is the objective point of the State Democracy, and they pledge themselves to maintain it against all aggression and to restore it where it has been invaded. "We condemn," they say, "the legislation which for a generation has forced upon us unsound currency, from the fiat legal-tender greenback to the depreciated silver by which of late our industries have been paralyzed." "We brand as dishonest the surely futile attempt to give forced circulation to anything, or to dictate the rate at which one metal shall be valued as compared with another." And they conclude: "We demand of Congress such modification or repeal of our present laws as shall permit our people to provide themselves with a safe and elastic bank-note currency, thus paving the way both for greenback retirement and the relief of the United States Treasury from all responsibilities not involved in its legitimate functions—the collection and disbursement of Federal revenues."

We have not the slightest doubt that this is the doctrine substantially by which in the long run the currency of the United States will be shaped. It is probable that the process of adjustment will be slow and by gradual advances, but we are confident that a party which should adhere to this doctrine faithfully, which should pursue its application to legislation persistently, would receive the hearty approval of the great body of the American people and would succeed. We are convinced of this because a currency based on these principles is the only one that will serve the purposes of a strong, prosperous, progressive people, advancing, as the American people is, toward a constantly greater share in the commerce of the world.

We shall not say that this is exclusively Democratic doctrine, but it is clearly doctrine that every Democrat may support with the utmost firmness and zeal. And equally clearly, nothing opposed to this is Democratic. For a certain period the party leaders wandered after the strange gods of inflation, first paper and then silver, but the party was soundly and deservedly whipped for its folly, and has since steadily pressed in the right direction. To-day the President, the regular, official, and authoritative leader of the party, the one man with the National suffrage at his back, stands like a rock for sound finance. We can ask no better evidence of the right Democratic doctrine.

SUNDAY AND THE EXCISE LAW.

Sheriff Tamsen doubtless meant well in the statement of his views on the excise question which he gave at the meeting of the County Committee of the State Democracy, but he did very badly. He confused two things—the merit of the existing excise law and the merit of enforcing it. Thereby he converted a protest against the law to a protest against the recent enforcement of it by the police.

Probably if the question were fairly put and fairly argued to the people of this city and the matter were left to a popular vote, the excise law would be very considerably modified, especially with regard to the Sunday closing. Indeed, it is not likely that anybody would vote for the absolute closing of the saloons on Sunday except those who hold the Puritanical and Sabbatarian view of Sunday and those who would vote to close the saloons on week days also. It is quite true that Mayor Strong has publicly advocated a relaxation of the law, as Mayor Hewitt did before him. It is also true that President Roosevelt of the Police Board, who has been conspicuous in the recent rigid enforcement of the law, has expressed his personal opinion that it might advantageously be modified.

What is particularly noteworthy is that during the time the Sunday laws were most freely violated in this city, with the connivance of the authorities, the authorities made no effort to have them relaxed. The reason is plain enough. A law that empowered holders of licenses to sell at certain hours on Sunday would give little scope for favoritism or "pull." A very strict law, enforced or not enforced at discretion, was a political engine of the greatest value and importance as enabling the power which exercised the discretion to control the men who were at their mercy. It was also of great value to a corrupt police, which was enabled to get money by the sale of indulgences to violate the law. In fact, the argument for conniving at disobedience to an unpopular law which the Sheriff has now made was an argument that would have had and did have great weight at the City Hall when professional politicians inhabited it, and at Police Headquarters before the appointment of a board of honest Commissioners.

Nevertheless the argument is mischievous and the result of yielding to it was pernicious. We need a rational excise law, which shall take into account the nationalities and customs of the population of New-York. In the meantime we need the strict enforcement of the existing law. It is not the enforcement, but the law, that is to be blamed if inconvenience is thereby produced. In enforcing the excise law the Police Commissioners are simply doing their sworn duty. In advocating at the same time a modification of it their President is acting the part of a sensible citizen. Gen. Grant may not have been remarkable for civic wisdom, but when he said that the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law was to enforce it he uttered an important truth.

THE BOND SYNDICATE.

There is a good deal of nonsense—some simply ignorant and some with a not very creditable intent—being talked and written about the closing of the contract of the bond syndicate with the Government. There is and has been nothing in the business, except the great scale on which operations were carried out, that is not entirely in accordance with the rules of custom and equity prevailing in like engagements in private finance. There is and has been no mystery or mystification on either side, and the parties to the contract have from beginning to end acted toward each other in honorable and mutual good faith. If all loans for large corporations are always managed with equal judgment, fairness, and success, some of the vicissitudes of finance will lose their terrors.

In one respect, however, in no wise relating to the specific operations undertaken, the transaction has been unique and deserves to be remembered by all sensible men. It rescued the country from a great and immediate peril. If the persons who are now spending so much time and labor in hunting for mares' nests in this business would undertake to grasp that fact and to reflect on the courage, patriotism, and sagacity required to make it a fact, they would be more profitably occupied than they now are and less ridiculous.

THEY WILL NOT SEE.

We have examined with some curiosity the latest issues of the organs of the high-tariff associations. These organs profess to deal with the condition of trade and industry, and the articles published in them are widely circulated by the associations which support them. One would expect to see in a journal of this kind some comment upon or reference to the remarkable revival of industry and business which has taken place in the last three months—the resumption of work in hundreds of mills, the extraordinary activity which prevails in hundreds of factories, the largely increased demand for finished products, the advance of prices, the increases of wages. But in the latest issue of the weekly organ of the largest and most influential of these high-tariff associations there is not the slightest reference to this great upward movement.

On the other hand, we see twenty-seven columns of gloomy assertions and predictions—a mass of matter, original or selected, designed to convince the reader that the country is going to the dogs and that nothing but the speedy re-enactment of the McKinley tariff can save it from complete and irretrievable ruin. From the beginning to the end there is continuous lamentation.

Another weekly journal of the same class—the organ not only of a high-tariff association, but also of silver-coinage wreckers—is constrained in its latest issue to say something about the revival of industry and trade, but undertakes, of course, to belittle it.

"There are some signs of an improvement in business, but none at all that there will be, before the next election, any approach to restoration of the splendid prosperity of 1892. Wages, in some lines of industry, are, indeed, advancing slightly; but still many mills are closed, while others are running on part time," &c., &c.

And in a long article under the head, "Conditions Not Prosperous," the same organ attempts to refute what it calls "the absurdly false pretense" that the country "can prosper while the enactments of Congress remain as they now are."

No exponent of McKinleyism will complain if the organs of McKinley tariff associations shall continue to ignore or to belittle the abounding evidences of industrial and commercial recovery, for by pursuing such a course these organs simply show that they will not or can not deal fairly with current events, and make themselves ridiculous to all intelligent persons whom they seek to mislead.

The Times's list of increases of wages, which has been prepared with care and which we began to publish nearly three months ago, now includes 348 employing companies or firms and 232,000 workmen, (excluding the companies and the 32,000 men affected by the new wage scales in the sheet-iron, sheet-steel, and tin-plate factories,) and we have knowledge in addition of about 300 manufacturing concerns in which work has been resumed in the last three months (after a considerable period of idleness) and in which employment has thus been given to about 70,000 persons. Here are more than 330,000 employés benefited by higher wages or resumptions. There should also be taken into account the many large plants which are now running "double turn," or night and day, to fill their orders, and many others in which the number of workmen has been considerably increased. If we include the members of the workmen's families, it is within bounds to say that not less than 2,000,000 persons have been benefited directly by the increases of wages enumerated in our list, by the resumptions, and by the employment of additional hands.

All this, however, is only a part of the evidence of recovery and the revival of industrial and commercial activity. The increased demand for manufactured products, the advances in prices due partly to that demand, the better condition of merchants, the upward movement in the business of the railways, the large increase of the market value of American securities at home and abroad, and the prevailing feeling of confidence—these are some of the other evidences which all fair and intelligent men see. Of course we know why the organs of the McKinley associations refuse to see them or why they say all this evidence is of very little account. If they think it will be profitable for them to continue in their course, no one who disagrees with them about tariffs will lift a finger to divert them from it.

TROLLEY CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

An accident near Sharpsburg, Penn., last Tuesday morning directs attention to the expediency of preventing by statute the crossing of steam railroad tracks by trolley road tracks at grade. Just as a loaded trolley car was crossing the tracks of the Western Pennsylvania Road the trolley pole slipped from the wire, and as it was dark, (the hour being about 1 A. M.,) the conductor was unable to replace it in time to avoid an approaching train. Not all of the passengers could get out before the collision took place, and four of them were badly hurt. The engineer of the approaching train had reversed his engine, but the trolley car was struck and wrecked.

A law enacted two or three months ago by the Connecticut Legislature now in session forbids the crossing of steam railroad tracks by trolley road tracks at grade in that State. This legislation was procured by the arguments and influence of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and should be placed to the credit of that corporation by all who use steam roads or trolley roads in Connecticut. There should be in every State a law requiring a separation of grades at points where trolley lines cross the routes of steam lines.

"THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS."

"The Scholar in Politics" is so trite a topic of the orators at college commencements as long ago to have passed into a jest. Nevertheless the orators feel bound to recur to it, and almost every college address by a man distinguished in life deals really, if not ostensibly, with the advantage of a liberal education in the practical work of life. This is quite as it should be. If a liberal education does not confer actual advantages in after life, it is for all but professed scholars a waste of time and money. It is only creditable to the good sense and practicality of the American people that they should insist, before making the sacrifices necessary to put boys through college, upon a demonstration that the education imparted there is not altogether vanity.

For this reason the college orator is in a manner constrained to take for his topic the desirableness of collegiate education, even if he may also give vent to his grievances with its actual condition. The old theme was the topic of Bishop Potter's address at Union College on Thursday. As with most subjects that he handles, the Bishop, by dint of the openness and sincerity of his own mind, managed to exhibit even this time-worn subject in new and interesting lights. A leading thought of the address, and one that is especially pertinent to the present condition of American politics, is the practical utility of having as many men as possible in the community and as widely diffused as possible who know what has actually been done in the world. The whole contention in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for example, is a proof of the ignorance of the contenders. It is true that in a good many instances the ignorance is willful, that men use arguments which they know to be unsound because they think the acceptance of these arguments would promote their immediate pecuniary interests, or, what is considerably baser, because they think it would promote their immediate political interests. But it remains true that the arguments would not obtain a hearing in a community of educated men or in a community in which educated men had and exerted their due share of influence. And so it is with all other popular delusions which [illegible] dangerous to the State. As Bishop Potter observes, "There is not a political or social or economic heresy of which you may not find the prophecy and the prototype in a nearer or remoter past." For this reason, if for no other, it concerns the public safety that there should be as large a class as possible of men who know, or who are able readily to learn, what has been done in the nearer or remoter past. In a democracy such men carry only the weight which actually belongs to them in virtue of their character and attainments, and this is as it should be. But such men are more needed in a democracy than in a Government the administration of which is confined by its Constitution or its customs to the educated classes. Nobody who looks over the political field of the United States today "in a learned spirit" can maintain that there is a surplus or even a sufficiency of educated men in the country for its actual requirements.

It is quite true that education, beyond the mere elements, is of little or no use to its possessor for the purpose of getting on in the world in the sense of making a fortune in ordinary business. A business man who does not care about vindicating himself as a man except by his success in business cannot be expected to see the use of it. But if he have such an ambition, he will be unaffectedly grateful for such leisure and opportunity for study as he may have had in his youth, or unaffectedly regretful that the opportunity was denied to him, and anxious to make the best use of the scanty leisure of his riper years. He may not make more money by reason of his education, but he will be a better developed human being and a more useful citizen. A very practical illustration of this truth was afforded not long ago when a stranger in Chicago asked a resident to account for the unquestioned superiority of the business men of Chicago in public spirit and zeal for the general welfare. The resident declared his inability to account for it, unless by reference to the fact that there was a larger proportion of college-bred men among the merchants of Chicago than of any other great city of which he knew. The anecdote is worth considering in connection with Bishop Potter's address and with the other addresses of like purport of which this is the season.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND LOUISBURG.

Frenchmen change their skies but not their minds when they migrate across the sea. The representatives of Quebec have been exhibiting in the Parliament of the Dominion, as they had already exhibited in the press and elsewhere, the same touchiness about accomplished facts and the same indisposition to let by-gones be by-gones that were shown last week by the naval representatives of the French Republic at Kiel. The conclusion of mankind about this latter event, outside of France, is that if a nation accepts an invitation, which it is under no compulsion to accept, to take part in international festivities, its representatives ought to do as other people do and not to let it appear that they are engaged in a distasteful performance. That the Czar of Russia should virtually have consented to be interviewed in order to express his displeasure with the behavior of the French officers and to disavow any sympathy with them is perhaps the strongest evidence that has been furnished of the impression which the incident made.

Still, the defeat of France and the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine are recent events, historically speaking. There are millions of living Frenchmen who distinctly remember the events that all Frenchmen resent, and hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who took part in them. The surrender of Louisburg is an event of very much older date. It seems out of the question that a reference to it, even in the form of a monument, should actually ruffle the sensibilities of any living person a hundred and fifty years after the event. Yet the descendants of the vanquished of Louisburg, descendants in the fourth and fifth generation, profess to be aggrieved because of the celebration of the surrender by the descendants of the victors. Their spokesman in the Parliament of the Dominion has been giving a version of the surrender very different from that contained in Mr. Wheeler's address at the celebration. According to Senator Poirier, "the event commemorated was a bloodthirsty act for which the British Government stands responsible in history."

But what would the Senator have? Whether or not it was bloodthirsty, the capture of Louisburg was an event of considerable historical importance and interest. The surrender was one of the events that served to insure this continent to the English rather than the French, even though by the treaty of peace the place was restored to its former owners. Much as Senator Poirier may be disgusted with this result, he must respect it as an accomplished fact. Being thus an important historical fact, it is worthy of public commemoration. The Senator from Quebec not only objects to the commemoration, but makes it a special matter of complaint that a British warship should have taken part in the celebration of an event that secured British domination in America.

What makes this particularly queer is that the French in Lower Canada do not in the least object to recalling and commemorating incidents in the strife for the possession of Canada. They have lately, we believe, been erecting a memorial to Montcalm, whose memory is doubtless worthy of all the honors that can be paid to it. This is a pious and unobjectionable undertaking, and, so far as we have observed, no Briton has had a word to say in deprecation of it, not even an Orangeman. But why should not the victorious British be allowed their celebrations a century and a half afterward as well as the vanquished Frenchmen? The equanimity with which the British [illegible] the French commemoration [illegible] rather worthier of adults than the petulant resentment with which the French view the British celebrations.

Denver is a long distance west of New-York, and it is only natural that when its citizens have reason to suspect the honesty and good faith of their public servants, the resulting indignation finds vastly more energetic ways in which to express itself than does a similar and similarly caused feeling in this city. Here, nobody ever thinks of lynching Aldermen who try to bestow franchises in opposition to the public will and interests; instead, piteous appeals are made to the Mayor for help, and delegations go humbly before the board and make long arguments in the hope of persuading its members to do the right thing. The Colorado method is different. For some time past Denver has been complaining about its water supply, and especially about the rates which the local corporation that furnished it was allowed to charge. For water, it seems, is a necessity even in a city so far west as Denver. The franchise of the company is about to expire, and of course it wants a new one, carefully drawn to insure a continuance of the present profits. This desire the Aldermen prepared to gratify. They met and were about to pass the necessary resolution, when suddenly the Council Chamber was filled by an excited throng, well supplied with ropes and the inclination to use them as a means for suspending, not the rules, but the Aldermen. This interruption brought the session to a sudden close and the City Fathers adjourned by way of the rear windows. They met again, however, at an unaccustomed hour, and proved their courage by adopting the obnoxious resolution. So the matter stands at present, and what the men with ropes will do about it remains to be seen. Perhaps, on the whole, New-York's method is the more effective. It isn't half so much fun, but as city government, like life, is a serious thing, it is unsafe to make it too amusing.

Man's rights, as opposed to woman's, have for once been sustained by our courts, and the proud privilege of giving away his wife's dog has been assured to him for such part of forever as the General Term has any control over. For, say Judges Bookstaver, Bischoff, and Pryor, a dog does not, unless specially nominated in the bond, rank among those chattels known as bona paraphernalia, and title therefore vests in the husband. Just what motive Mr. Redden, the particular husband whose act led to the rendering of this important decision, had for hating his wife's dog does not appear in the reports of the case, but doubtless he had his reasons, and an intimation of what they were can be obtained, perhaps, from Mrs. Redden's avowed determination to carry an appeal to the United States Supreme Court if no lower tribunal will give her justice—by which, of course, she means victory over Mr. Redden. Meanwhile, it would be interesting to know just what kind of "bona" dogs really are. Bona waviata are those thrown away by a thief in his flight, and it is well known that stolen dogs are always held for a reward. Bona forisfacta does not seem to be the proper term, for dogs are not forfeited under the laws either of peace or war. Bona notabilia comes nearer, for dogs are almost always worthy of notice. Bona vacantia is only occasionally applicable, bona peritura less rarely than many people desire, and though the animals are often characterized by bona gestura, their behavior is frequently just the reverse of good. None of these old phrases, though law Latin is often bad enough to be called dog Latin, exactly fits the nature and habits of dogs as a class. Evidently it will be necessary, long before this case gets to Washington, to invent a new combination—which must not, under any pretense, make the slightest allusion to "bones."

LONGSTREET TELLS TWO WAR STORIES

An Instance of Great Courage and of Still Greater Mercy.

From an interview in The Ram's Horn.

On being asked to recall an instance of martial courage Gen. Longstreet said: "About one of the most remarkable exhibitions of courage which ever came to my personal observation occurred during the Mexican war at the battle of Resaca de la Palma. I was then with Gen. Taylor, on the 9th day of May, 1846, when he ordered his dragoons, under Capt. Charlie May, to charge the enemy's batteries. Randolph Ridgely, who commanded our battery, as May was about to charge, called to him, 'Hold on, Charlie, until I draw their fire.' I do not know any more interesting case of courage and gallantry than that of Ridgely, when he called on me to give him the privilege of drawing the fire that was ready for May, upon himself. May made the charge successfully, and got the batteries of the enemy, and as a result we were victorious that day. I do not know of anything which was so fraught with true nobility and absolute fearlessness as this act of Ridgely's. Both of these men were beautiful characters.

"Can I give you as good an instance of mercy? Yes, hundreds. On one occasion at the battle of Gettysburg, as our Confederate lines were advancing, they met with a temporary check. Our troops were firing from behind rocks, and the enemy were advancing behind rocks, also, and firing upon us. Just a little in front of our line where my men stood was a wounded Northern soldier, calling frantically for water. A Confederate soldier stepped from behind his shelter, leaving his gun, and held up his hands as a signal to cease firing. The Union troops stopped when they saw his signal, and he ran forward and gave the wounded Yankee his canteen of water, raised his head on his arm, until he had drained the contents of the canteen, then restoring him tenderly to his reclining position on the ground, ran back behind his rocks where he had been, and resumed the battle. The enemy's line resumed firing at the same time, and this simple act of mercy passed amid the greater incidents of that terrible day, and doubtless of the hundreds who witnessed it but few live to remember or relate the occurrence.

"The bravest and best men with whom I came in contact during two great conflicts were Christian men, and I believe the better Christian a man is, the braver, truer, and nobler he is in private and public life. I do not see how a man can be brave or useful unless he is a Christian."

The March of Prosperity.

From The Philadelphia Record, June 27.

In its effort to keep up with the march of prosperity The New-York Times continued yesterday its list of establishments which have increased wages since the latter part of March, this latter installment covering some 48,000 employes. Imposing as it is, The Times's résumé does not, of course, begin to tell the full story of the revival, since not all the increases have been published, and many agreements will not take effect until the first of next month. Still, even in its partial form, the testimony is so overwhelming that very few of the protectionist organs have attempted to belittle it. At first, they were inclined to treat prosperity's return as a Summer shower. Now, they can no longer close their eyes to the fact that it is a genuine flood, and one which cannot fail to lead the country on to fortune.

Excursions of President Faure.

From The London Daily News.

The President of the Republic, our Paris correspondent writes, will go next Spring to Nice, and cross to Tunis. He will visit Biserta, Bona, Constantine, and Algeria, and return by Toulon and Marseilles. Next year he hopes to have a yacht of his own and to make excursions in the Channel. The craft is being built in a Havre yard. The President would not, at Ste. Addresse, be far from Osborne, and might, in the Parliamentary recess, easily run across there to refresh old impressions and acquire new ones.

One Hundred Thousand for a Church.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Henry H. Houston, in his will, probated Thursday, bequeathed to the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Wissahickon Heights, the lot of ground and the church, parish, rectory, and other buildings therein located, the value of which is estimated at $100,000.

BOOM IN IRON BUSINESS

Prices at the Birmingham Forges Increased to $9.75 per Ton.

AN ADVANCE SINCE APRIL OF $2.75

Miners' Wages Raised in Consequence from 37 1-2 to 42 1-2 Cents a Ton—About 8,000 Men Affected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company announced at this place this morning an advance of $1 a ton on iron. This makes the present price of No. 1 foundry iron at the furnaces $9.75, which is a raise since April 1 of $2.75 per ton. The price of gray forge iron goes correspondingly to $8.75 a ton.

With the advance in iron comes an advance in miners wages of 5 cents a ton. At the end of the great strike last year the miners and the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company entered into a contract binding until June 30, 1896, by which the miners should get 37½ cents per ton for mining coal as long as No. 1 foundry iron netted the company $8.50 or less at the furnaces. For each advance of 50 cents a ton in the price of iron above that figure, the miners should get an advance of 2½ cents a ton for mining coal.

Iron having advanced $1.25 beyond $8.50, the miners have received notice that after July 1 their wages will be advanced 5 cents a ton, or to 42½ cents. The wages of furnace employes will be advanced at the same time.

Notice has been posted at the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company's furnaces at Thomas, Ala., that wages will be advanced 10 per cent., commencing July 1. This will be the action taken at all the furnaces in the district. The coal miners' wages will be advanced throughout the district also, the Tennessee Company contracting for the basis of prices. At least 8,000 men are affected by the advance.

Vice President A. M. Shook of the Tennessee Company says the advance will be still further increased in the future. With the present advances prices are restored to what they were before the panic of last year. The Birmingham district feels a thrill that has not been known in ten years.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 28.—An important meeting of the Bar Iron Manufacturers' Association was held here this afternoon, and before adjournment it was unanimously decided to advance the price of bar iron $2 per ton. The advance goes into effect at once, and is the second of the same amount in a short time. Another advance in a few days is probable, as all reports indicate an active demand.

Reading to Advance Wages.

READING, Penn., June 28.—The committee of five of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad car shops, who, with committees from different points along the Reading Railroad system, called upon the receivers in Philadelphia yesterday to request a restoration of wages to the rates which prevailed some months ago, state that they met with a cordial reception and were referred to Superintendent Sweigard. That official gave them much encouragement by informing them that by Oct. 1 a general restoration of the old scale of wages was likely to be effected. This will be an advance of 8 to 15 per cent above the present scale.

Work Resumed in Vermont Quarries.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 28.—Charles G. Wettier of Philadelphia and William J. Grey of Philadelphia and Lee, Mass., as Trustees for a syndicate of Philadelphia and Baltimore capitalists and building contractors, have bought the extensive marble properties in Dorset owned by the insolvent estates of D. L. Kent & Co. and S. W. Prince & Co. Work in quarries that have been idle for two years will be resumed as soon as possible. The purchase is of great importance to Dorset and vicinity, and will be welcome news all over Vermont.

Wages of Ironworkers Increased.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., June 28.—Notices were posted in all the departments of the Phoenix Iron and Bridge Company today announcing that the wages of 2,000 employes of the company would be raised on July 1. The works are now running on some large orders, and the work on the material for the Sioux City bridge, which was stopped when the panic began two years ago, has been resumed. The works are running night and day.

Coal Mining Company Organized.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 28.—A number of Philadelphia and Scranton capitalists have formed a company to be known as the Girard Coal Mining Company, and to-day purchased the Black Diamond Colliery for $50,000. The company will construct a new breaker and sink another slope. The entire plant will give employment to 1,000 men and boys. The breaker will be one of the largest in the coal region.

Gen. Gresham's Brief Will.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, June 25.

The will of Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, late Secretary of State, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Gresham appeared in court, accompanied by her son, Otto Gresham. Shortly after, Judge Henry W. Blodgett and George W. Kemp of the United States Circuit Court, the witnesses to the will, arrived, and formal proof of the witnessing of the will was then made. Both of the witnesses said they were particularly requested by Gen. Gresham to sign the document. The will is a very simple one. It is written in Judge Gresham's own handwriting upon one sheet of paper, with the stamp upon it, "Chambers of the Circuit Judge of the United States, Chicago." It is as follows:

I, Walter Q. Gresham, do hereby make this my last will and testament. I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Matilda Gresham, all my estate, property, and effects, real and personal, of every kind and description and wheresoever situate, to have and to hold absolutely. I appoint my said wife sole executrix of this will. Witness my hand this eighteenth day of December, 1888.

The schedule of property owned by Gen. Gresham shows that he was worth $51,000 at the time of his death. Of this $40,000 is in real property and the rest in personal effects. The other heirs are Otto Gresham, the son, and Kate Gresham Andrews, the daughter. In making proof of heirship, it was said that a son named Walter died when he was ten months old.

Homeless and Destitute Jews.

From The London Daily News.

Our Odessa correspondent writes: "Nearly two hundred Jews, rendered homeless and destitute by the terrible conflagration at Brest-Litovsk, have arrived in this city, where they have received every attention and succor from the Hebrew Benevolent Association. It is now ascertained that the total number of lives lost is 137, but the search for the missing is not yet complete. The town of Brest-Litovsk consisted of 64 blocks, and of these 49, or about 1,500 houses, have been destroyed. The refugees here relate the following tragic incident, which shows with what fearful and sweeping rapidity the flames rushed through the wooden-built houses: The magistrate of the second district was driving from one part of the town to another, the flames roaring behind him. The coachman put his horse to a gallop, but notwithstanding this they were caught up at a street corner and burned to death—magistrate, coachman, and horses. One poor half-demented creature among the refugees tells how her sister, who escaped the flames, went to seek for her only son and his three children. They were found burned to death. The poor woman lost her reason, and is now in an asylum for the insane. Both Jews and Christians in this city have shown the most unstinted generosity and sympathy by sending large stores of provisions and other requisites to Brest-Litovsk, the railway company carrying everything free."

Gov. Hastings's Pen.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Gov. Hastings has signed the Religious Garb bill and vetoed the Quay County bill. Evidently, the Governor is in politics, and does not propose hereafter to let the garb of his exalted station interfere with the sweep of his arms in rewarding his fanatical friends or in punishing his wicked enemies.

BRITAIN'S NEW MINISTERS

Additional List of Officers of Lord Salisbury's Government.

HEALY'S VIEW OF IRELAND'S LOSS

French-Canadian Opinion of Chamberlain as Inimical to France and the United States—

Rosebery Honored.

LONDON, June 28.—The following Ministerial appointments, in addition to those already made, are officially announced:

Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor; Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Henry James, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Home Secretary; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; Lord George Francis Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland.

All will be members of the Cabinet. In addition to these, Mr. Robert William Hanbray, M. P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The other Cabinet appointments previously announced officially are: Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Lord Salisbury will issue the manifesto of the new Government July 3.

Lord Rosebery went to Windsor this afternoon. He had an audience of the Queen, and later took luncheon at the castle. Her Majesty approved the outgoing Ministry's list of royal honors submitted by the retiring Premier.

The Queen invested Lord Rosebery with the Order of the Thistle.

It is said to-night that the Cabinet is now complete, and that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the Postmaster General will be included in the Ministry.

The representatives in London of the various British colonies called in a body upon Lord Ripon at the Colonial Office to-day. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, acted as spokesman, and upon behalf of his colleagues and himself expressed the sense of their obligations for the courtesy and attention they had invariably received during his Lordship's tenure of office as Secretary of State for the colonies.

Speaking of the developments of Lord Ripon's administration, Sir Charles referred to the two innovations which his Lordship had assisted to introduce, both calculated to promote the unity of the empire. The first was the extension and recognition of the title of "Honorable" as an indication that services rendered in the colonies will in future be regarded as imperial services, and the second was the inclusion of the Judges of the great colonies in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Lord Ripon thanked Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues for the support which they had accorded to him in the work of his administration. He would always continue to feel the greatest interest in colonial questions.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Speaking this evening at a political gathering in this city, Mr. Timothy Healy, (Anti-Parnellite), member of the House of Commons, said that if Lord Salisbury had come into power with a definite programme, he would support it, but he did not believe that the Tories would submit such a programme.

He would not approve of the resignation of the Liberal Government, which had thereby left the Irish to the mercy of Balfour's police.

MONTREAL, June 28.—La Patrie, the leading French paper, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's appointment as Colonial Secretary, says: "Chamberlain's entrance to the Colonial Office causes general uneasiness. Chamberlain is a Jingo of the deepest dye, who detests equally France and the United States. If his choice is confirmed, trouble may be expected in Europe."

BRITISH SHIP ARNO SALVAGE.

Hamburg-American Line Transfers to the Crew Normannia's Award.

LONDON, June 28.—TheAdmiralty Court has made the following awards for salvage of the British ship Arno, which was abandoned at sea in April last and subsequently picked up and towed to port with her cargo:

To the Hamburg-American Line steamer Normannia, which saved the Arno's crew, £1,020; to the British steamer Merrimac, which picked up and towed the ship after putting a prize crew on board, £6,440, and to the British tug Telephone, which relieved the Merrimac of her prize and towed her safely into port, £350.

Of the sum awarded to the Normannia the court assigns £900 to the owners and £420 to the crew, but the Hamburg-American Company has asked that all of the Normannia's award be divided among the crew except £90, to cover expenses actually incurred by the owners.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN ROME.

Parliamentary Interpellation and Reply in the Case of Hamilton.

ROME, June 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Engel raised the question of the arrest of Mr. Samuel Stebbins Hamilton, an American citizen, who, he declared, was detained in jail for several days, and in the meantime prevented from communicating with his friends.

The Under Secretary of the Interior said that Mr. Hamilton had been arrested as the result of a dispute with a policeman who had prevented him from entering the Chamber on the day of the opening of Parliament, because he had no ticket. When the police learned who he was he was immediately liberated.

BARK THOMAS BROOKS WRECKED

Crew Was Saved, but the Vessel and Cargo Will Be a Total Loss.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 28.—The American bark Thomas Brooks, for this port from New-York via Guantanamo, is ashore to the leeward of Morro Castle, at the entrance to this harbor. She is laden with coal and lumber. It is believed that she will be a total wreck.

A private cablegram received in this city yesterday says that the American bark Thomas Brooks, Capt. McColl, which sailed from New-York June 7 with a cargo of general merchandise, arrived at Guantanamo June 24. She proceeded on her voyage at 6 P. M., June 27, and drifted ashore in a calm at Morro. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. All hands were saved.

The Brooks was built in 1873 at Setauket, L. I., was of 442 tons' burden and hailed from this port. She was owned by Waydell & Co.

TURKEY'S REPLY WAS EQUIVOCAL

Allied Powers Will Insist in a Note for Specific Answer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—The First Dragonans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies had a long conference June 26 with Turkhan Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The foreign representative insisted that the Porte should indicate what particular points in the proposals in regard to the administration of affairs in Armenia the Turkish Government desired to have discussed.

Turkhan Pasha was very dilatory in replying, and the answer he finally made was equivocal and altogether unsatisfactory. It is now expected that the powers will present a note to the Porte asking for a specific reply within a fixed period.

Imperial Inspector for Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—Chakir Pasha, First Aide de Camp to the Sultan, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner in connection with the reforms in Armenia. His official title is Imperial Inspector. He has no executive powers.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN CHINA

Russia to Protest Against Intrigues if Loan Be Not Accepted.

COLOGNE, June 28.—The Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that if the Chinese loan raised in Paris and guaranteed by Russia is not accepted in the entirety of its terms by China, Russia will send a note to Pekin protesting against the intrigues of Germany and England against Russian interests in China.

PARIS, June 28.—A semi-official note has been communicated to the press stating that China declares that she has decided to contract a loan without recourse to any intermediary. Her attitude is attributed to advice said to have been given to her by Great Britain.

The situation causes great dissatisfaction to Russia, which is disposed to believe that Great Britain is acting in concert with Germany.

THE ATLANTA SAILS FOR CUBA.

Relief of the Raleigh, Which Will Probably Come North.

The United States cruiser Atlanta, Capt. B. J. Cromwell commanding, sailed yesterday at daybreak for the West Indies and Cuban waters.

It is expected the Atlanta will relieve the Raleigh of the duty of trying to prevent illegal expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurgents, as it is deemed that one war vessel in addition to the revenue cutters now engaged in patrol work will be sufficient.

The Raleigh will probably come north soon for minor overhauling, after which Capt. Miller will report to Admiral Bunce.

Yacht Nepthina's Seizure in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 28.—Nothing is known by the Government here of the reported seizure last night by a Spanish warship of the yacht Nepthina of New-Orleans.

German Regulations Against Cattle.

BERLIN, June 28.—The Bundesrath decided to-day to order all swine and cattle imported from infected countries to be quarantined for four weeks before landing, and thereafter to be subjected to five months' veterinary supervision at the various places of destination. Cattle and swine imported from countries where disease among animals is non-existent will be subjected to ten days' quarantining. These regulations will go into effect Oct. 1.

Church Association Against Unity.

LONDON, June 28.—The Church Association has issued a strongly worded declaration concerning the Pope's recent letter to the English people. It scouts the suggestion of a corporate unity of the English Church with the apostate Romish system, and denounces the introduction of Romish practices into the Protestant communion.

J. F. X. O'Brien Elected at Cork.

CORK, June 28.—The Parliamentary election to fill the seat for Cork City made vacant by the retirement of Mr. William O'Brien was held yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. James F. X. O'Brien by a vote of 4,900 to 4,132 for Mr. Roche, the Parnellite candidate. The McCarthyites thus save the seat.

Counterfeiters Sentenced in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, June 28.—The prisoners Cronemeyer, Thies, Nestler, and Dechow, who were arrested in June, 1894, for counterfeiting and forging American and other notes, were sentenced at the conclusion of their trial yesterday as follows: Cronemeyer and Thies to eight years' imprisonment; Nestler to four years, and Dechow to three years.

From New-South Wales to Britain.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 28.—The export of live stock to Great Britain from New-South Wales proves profitable, and the shipments are increasing. The record shipment will be made on the steamer Southern Cross, sailing via Cape Horn and coaling at Montevideo. She will take 560 head of cattle, 400 sheep, and 40 horses.

Unconfirmed Rumor About Aumale.

PARIS, June 28.—An unconfirmed rumor was in circulation here this evening that the Duke d'Aumale, Prince Henry of Orleans, had been murdered. He returned to Chantilly to-day from London, whither he went to attend the marriage of Princess Helene of Orleans to the Duke of Aosta.

A Luncheon to Mr. John H. Inman.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Mr. John Inman of New-York was entertained at luncheon to-day by the cotton merchants of Liverpool. Among the guests present were United States Consul Neal, Mr. George H. McFadden of Philadelphia, and Mr. Samuel Hubbard of New-York.

Eight Men Killed on a Cruiser.

KIEL, June 28.—While the crew of the pinnace belonging to the German belted cruiser Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm was laying a mine to-day off Friedrichsort the mine exploded, killing eight men.

A Guileless Police Official.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The police of the Twenty-eighth District tell a good story, and the joke is on Lieut. Hallowell. Several days ago one of the patrolmen of the district asked a friend of his who has a sporting goods establishment down town to send him a catcher's glove. "Send me the biggest one you can find. I want it for my boy, and he won't have a small one. Send it to me at the station house, in care of the Lieutenant." The next day the glove arrived at the police station, and was turned over to Lieut. Hallowell. The latter, however, did not give it to the patrolman. The patrolman waited for a day or two, and finally he asked the Lieutenant if a package had not come for him. "Yes," said the Lieutenant; "come into my room. I want to talk to you." The patrolman followed the Lieutenant, and the latter, picking the glove up from the table, said: "This glove came for you, but I don't think I ought to give it to you." "Why not?" asked the puzzled patrolman. "Because," said the Lieutenant, "you might kill a man with that thing. The knuckles aren't padded at all." The patrolman explained, and the Lieutenant looked embarrassed, but he gave up the glove.

Connecticut Prison Directors.

From The Hartford Courant, June 27.

Gov. Coffin yesterday sent in a large number of nominations, which had to be made before July 1, and among these were four Directors for the State prison. The Governor selected four new men for these places, James W. Cheney of South Manchester, James McLaughlin of The Stafford Springs Press, Thomas Dudley Wells of The Waterbury Republican, and ex-Senator J. W. Marvin of Deep River. The three who hold over are Frank C. Sumner of this city, Charles F. Bollmann of New-Haven, and Marvin H. Sanford of Tariffville. This puts the control of the board in the hands of the new members, in case they happen to act together; but the appointments, it is understood, were not made to carry out any prearranged policy. The Governor selected representative citizens from various parts of the State, and the board will have the confidence of the public.

The Vetoing of Quay County.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The Governor has done an exceedingly sensible thing in vetoing the bill under which it was proposed to make a new county out of portions of Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties. He gives sufficient reasons for his action which will appeal to every unprejudiced mind. There was not the least reason for the creation of the proposed new county, and there was not lacking evidence to show that had it been organized it must have entailed burdens of taxation upon the people which they are in no condition to bear. The strongest and most forceful opposition to the measure came from property owners within the territory proposed to be embraced in the new county. In this veto the Governor has done a most righteous thing.

For Governor of Iowa.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, (Dem.)

The suggestion that J. E. E. Markeley of Mason City is about the right size for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Iowa has been warmly received by the press of the State. Mr. Markeley has stated that he could not accept the nomination without great inconvenience to himself and perhaps injury to his business, but nevertheless his boom grows apace.

SUICIDE OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER

Extreme Poverty Caused Kasimir Romanski to Kill Himself in His Studio in Union Square.

Kasimir Romanski, a Polish portrait painter, who wished to be a poet, shot himself through the head in his studio, 24 Union Square, last night. He left a number of farewell messages, all written in the style that he considered poetry. In a note to his landlady were these verses:

The end must come to-night;
To stop I got not the might.
Accept my best thanks for all your kindness,
And don't be mad for all the broken dishes.

Romanski had no success in painting portraits. He rented two rooms, one of which he used as a studio and the other as a bedroom, from Mrs. K. L. Sammons, and engaged Albert Onger, who lives at 10 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to solicit orders for portraits. Orders came rarely, however, and in some cases there was a difficulty about payment, so that Romanski frequently did not have all to eat that he needed.

He brooded over his poverty and then began to write poetry.

Romanski remained at home all day yesterday, expecting that some one would come in to pay a bill, but no one came until 6 o'clock, when Martin Malkus went to the studio to see about several pastels which his wife had ordered.

Malkus knocked at the door and Romanski replied: "Wait a minute." The next moment a pistol shot was heard. Malkus forced open the door. He found Romanski dying in a chair from a bullet wound in the head.

Among the letters found in the room was one that showed Romanski had been an unsuccessful applicant for a professorship in the University of Lemberg, Poland.

AN EXCELLENT ACTOR, BUT A POOR HUSBAND

Marie Burroughs Gives Her Reasons for Asking a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Judge Trout has received the testimony of Marie Burroughs, the actress, in her suit for divorce from Louis Massen, a member of her company.

While playing in California Miss Burroughs applied for the divorce, and attempted to keep secret the proceedings. At the time the suit was commenced Massen was the leading man in his wife's company and stopped at the same hotel. She alleged infidelity, and in her testimony said she learned years ago that her husband was unfaithful. Two years later her suspicion was confirmed by the finding of certain letters addressed to her husband. Although she lived at the same hotel, she says she never condoned his offense, and they always occupied separate apartments.

He was a good actor, and for that reason she kept him in her company.

A Tiflis Matrimonial Case.

From The London Daily News.

A curious matrimonial case was heard a few days ago before the Tiflis court. A mechanic named Ivan Panfiloff, engaged on the Transcaucasian Railway, resolved to marry, and applied to a woman named Demidova, a member of the Molokani sect, to find him a suitable wife. After a long search the lady broker found a girl named Dubrovina, a housemaid in the service of a wealthy Tiflis family, who was agreeable to the proposal. The parties were introduced, and were apparently very much pleased with each other. Panfiloff paid the 20 rubles commission to Demidova, and the matter appeared to be in happy train. Ivan made many handsome presents to his fiancée, and the wedding day was fixed. Now intervened the trouble. Dubrovina found some one who pleased her better than Panfiloff, threw the latter over, and married her second lover. The case just heard before the Tiflis court was a claim made by the jilted Panfiloff against the lady broker for the restitution of the 20 rubles commission, as well as the value of the presents made to the Dubrovina. Panfiloff's lawyer explained to the court the immense trouble she had been put to in arranging the match, and pleaded that, since, in the first instance, the parties were mutually satisfied, the responsibility of her commission then ceased. The court was of the same opinion, and dismissed the claim of the disconsolate and exasperated Panfiloff.

A Brace of Veteran Auctioneers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Jesse Webster of Hulmeville, Bucks County, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday Thursday, is the oldest auctioneer in Bucks County. He retired from business several years ago, after a long and active career. He was an auctioneer for over fifty years, and during that time presided over several thousand sales of all sorts. Fully half the sales of farm properties in that vicinity during the past half century have been conducted by Mr. Webster. He has had a sturdy rival, however, in the person of ex-Senator William Kinsey of Bristol, another venerable auctioneer, who in November next will celebrate his ninety-second birthday. Mr. Kinsey had the honor, many years ago, of selling the old Penn Manor, the country seat of William Penn. A few years ago Mr. Kinsey picked up at a sale over which he presided the only authentic copy of John Woolman's Journal, and this he later presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

An Athlete Fails to Stand a Test.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

L. T. Crenshaw, a graduate from the engineering department of the Wisconsin University, went to Washington the other day for the purpose of taking an examination for engineer service in the revenue cutter branch of the Treasury Department. Mr. Crenshaw made a splendid impression upon the officials of the Revenue Cutter Service, and they were much surprised that he failed in the physical examination. Mr. Crenshaw is an athlete 6 feet in height, and weighs about 200 pounds. He has been an active participant in outdoor sports, and it is thought he suffered a strain. The officials of the department encouraged him to take a rest and try the examination again. The engineer's department is in want of first-class men such as are graduated from the colleges of the country.

The Pardoning of Mary Druse.

From The Utica Press.

The pardoning of Mary Druse by Gov. Morton will meet with very general approval here in Central New-York, where the facts of the horrid occurrence are best known. At the time of the crime she was a young girl and an unwilling accessory. Her mother was the prime offender and very properly was made to suffer the extreme penalty. Under other circumstances and environments, Mary Druse would not have been a criminal. Her conduct since the tragedy has been such as to commend her to the favorable opinion of the authorities, and such as to warrant the hope that her after life will be honorable and creditable. Hers has been and is an unfortunate case, and hers it is to do her best to deserve respect.

Poisoned by a Spider's Bite.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The friends of Congressman-elect William C. Owens are said to be alarmed at his condition resulting from a spider bite. A few days ago he was bitten by a spider on the forefinger of the right hand. A couple of days later it had become so inflamed and painful that it was necessary to have it lanced. Since then another sore broke out on his hand near the wrist. Now the arm has become much swollen and other sores have appeared on the hand. Fears that the blood poisoning may yet result seriously have given Mr. Owens and his friends much apprehension. He suffers much pain.

AT THE HOTELS

—John M. Butler of Indianapolis is at the Plaza.

—F. Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia is at the Everett.

—Judge Henry W. Blodgett of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio is at the Metropole.

—Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia is at the Marlborough.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson of Washington and Peter White of Michigan are at the Hoffman.

—Secretary of State W. S. Morgan, State Treasurer E. B. Craig, and Controller James A. Harris of Tennessee and Jefferson Chandler of Washington are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of Dakota; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, Gen. Frank Reeder of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, and Frank McLaughlin and Cadwalader Biddle of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

PLYMOUTH HAS DECLINED

Conditions Offered for Congregational Union Unsatisfactory.

BROOKLYN WOULD COME HALF WAY

Minute of the Manhattan Conference Giving the Terms of Reunion Was Rejected by Unanimous Vote.

Plymouth Church, by a unanimous vote, last night declined to accept the proposition made by the Manhattan Conference, looking toward a reconciliation between the Congregational churches of New-York and Brooklyn.

The breach between these churches has existed ever since the Beecher-Tilton trial. Many ineffectual attempts have been made to bring about harmonious relations between the sundered Congregational churches. Since the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott became pastor of Plymouth Church, he has been especially anxious to secure harmony among the churches, and was instrumental in sending to the Manhattan Conference last Winter an overture for peace.

As was stated exclusively in The New-York Times several weeks ago, the Manhattan Conference received this minute and prepared an answer. That answer was laid before Plymouth Church last night by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and upon his suggestion, the proposition contained therein was not accepted. Plymouth Church is willing to go half way toward a reconciliation with the Manhattan Conference, but is not prepared to go the whole distance.

In bringing the matter before the congregation, last night, Dr. Abbott read the following answer from the Manhattan Conference to the minute of the New-York and Brooklyn Association:

The committee, one of whose functions is to introduce for discussion items of business previously approved by it, suggest the following minute concerning the foregoing communication, and ask for action of the conference upon it:

The churches represented in this conference heartily recognize and reciprocate the sentiments of Christian and fraternal good will expressed by the members of the New-York and Brooklyn association. These churches, however, neither exercise nor claim any ecclesiastical authority over each other. Indeed, they are expressly inhibited from this by their fundamental rules. They are simply individually associated, by common agreement, for Christian ends; for "the furtherance of the cause and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and, more particularly the promotion of mutual acquaintance and of earnest and fraternal Christian sympathy, with co-operation in Christian work among the churches associated in it."

They cannot, therefore, regard the simultaneous existence of the Congregational bodies like their own, on this large metropolitan area, comprising forty or more such churches, as necessarily either unchristian or non-fraternal.

At the same time they are most cordially ready to welcome the churches of the New-York and Brooklyn association into the special fellowship which they have found for themselves helpful and delightful in that shall be the desire of those churches expressed in accordance with that "liberty of the individual church," which is justly described in this communication as "the essential principle of Congregationalism." In this way all the churches now associated in the conference have been received into it by their desire, individually expressed, and responded to by its vote, and other churches of "the same spiritual faith and the same ecclesiastical order" will in like manner be gladly welcomed at any time to membership with us.

If this memorandum be adopted by the conference the Executive Committee will at once propose the following churches for admission to it at the next regular meeting in November, according to our rule No. 6, it being understood that each church so named shall, before action is taken in regard to it, have expressed its desire for such membership with us.

Then follows a list of all the churches of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, the minute concluding:

Resolved, That a copy of the following be forwarded by the President and Secretary of the Conference to the New-York and Brooklyn Association, and also to each of the churches named above.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote at the annual meeting of the Manhattan Conference held at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New-York City, May 9, 1895.

This communication was laid before the New-York and Brooklyn Association June 3, and after a full consideration the following minute was unanimously adopted by that association:

This association, having received and considered the communication from the Manhattan conference dated May 9, 1895, doth

Resolve, That, while this association cannot recommend to its churches an acceptance of the proposition contained in the minute of the Manhattan Conference, involving, as that seems to many of us to do, an abandonment of this association by the churches constituting it, without any united action on our part, it will cheerfully unite in any measure for the consolidation of the two organizations in a single conference, under such name as may be agreed upon; and for this purpose, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. A. G. Roberts, and H. D. Annable, Esq., are appointed a committee to confer with any similar committee which may be appointed by the Manhattan Conference, which committee shall have power to devise a plan for union, upon terms of mutual respect and affection.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of this association to the Secretary of the Manhattan Conference and to each of the churches composing this association.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, having read these documents, addressed the congregation. He said:

"I was present when, in 1876, the original division took place, and, in my judgment, there was no good reason for that division, but I do not propose to go back into that story.

"Very few of the ministers who were in the Congregational pulpits at that time are here now. Plymouth Church undoubtedly can get along very well without union, but I have in mind the smaller churches and the younger ministers—men who have come here without knowing anything about this past division, and who ought not to suffer in their work and ministry because of it.

"I wish to do all in my power to bring about a perfect fellowship of the churches, but to be useful it must be a real, not a mere formal, fellowship. There is only one way in which such a real fellowship can be brought about. It is the way pursued always, so far as I know, in similar cases, and that is the appointment of a conference committee, in which both parties are represented, and by which a common agreement can be secured. If such an agreement cannot be secured, it is better for the two bodies to continue separate."

Dr. Abbott then offered the following minute:

The minute of the Manhattan Conference dated May 9, 1895, addressed to Plymouth Church, in common with the other churches of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, and the minutes of the New-York and Brooklyn Association responsive thereto, dated June 3, 1895, having been laid before the Church by the pastor,

Resolved, That this Church approves the minutes of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, and for the reasons therein stated does not deem it expedient to withdraw from the New-York and Brooklyn Association and apply for admission to the Manhattan Conference.

This resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

An Escort for Mr. Dunn.

Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader of the old Twentieth Assembly District, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship Campania. His sister will accompany him.

Mr. Dunn was one of the very few Tammany Assembly district leaders who succeeded in carrying his district, both for the Assemblyman and Alderman last year. His friends are going to escort him down the Bay on the steamer Matteawan as far as Sandy Hook. The Matteawan will leave the foot of East Sixty-first Street at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Dunn will be landed at the Cunard Line pier, and the Matteawan will then proceed down the Bay.

James A. Brewster Robbed.

Burglars broke into the handsome cottage of Millionaire James A. Brewster, on West Second Street, Coney Island, early yesterday morning, and stole jewelry and silverware valued at $1,000. The thieves had other valuables packed to carry away, but were frightened off by a watchdog that aroused the servants, but too late to get any clue to the robbers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Braidentown, Fla., June 28.—While riding, Miss Nellie Murphy was attacked by a vicious stallion. She was chased two miles, but escaped, though bitten several times.

York, Penn., June 28.—A twelve-year-old son of John P. Cunningham, playing with a gun, shot his little five-year-old sister. Slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Carlin's Springs, Va., June 28.—In an altercation about a woman, Lewis Berry struck another man over the head with a base ball bat with fatal results. The murderer is believed to be James Newsom of Memphis, Tenn.

DANGEROUS FIRE IN WASHINGTON

Lumber Yard Ablaze Near the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A general alarm has been sounded for a fire in a lumber yard in close proximity to the bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WILL DO BUSINESS UNDER ILLINOIS LAWS

The Whisky Trust's Successor Will Be Incorporated at Springfield.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Application for a license to incorporate the successor to the Whisky Trust will probably be made to the Secretary of State of Illinois.

Nathan Bijur, the chief counsel of the Reorganization Committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, has gone to New-York with copies of charters in blank, conforming to the corporation laws of several States, but the information is authentic that the new company will continue to carry on its big distilling business under the Illinois laws. The decree of sale has been agreed upon by the parties interested, but is being held in the office of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, here, until a decision is received from New-York as to the State in which the new concern will incorporate. The decree will then be entered by Judge Showalter.

The incorporators named in the papers asking for a charter for the trust are Charles R. Holden, Alfred S. Austrian, and M. Henry Guerin. The object for which the company is formed is to engage in and to carry on a general distilling, redistilling, and rectifying business. The capital stock is $35,000,000, of which $7,000,000 is to be preferred stock and the rest common stock. The amount of each share is to be $100. The principal office of the company is to be in Chicago.

The application had not been filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield at the close of business to-day.

Eustache de St. Pierre's Patriotism.

From The London Daily News.

In connection with the unveiling of the statuary groups at Calais in memory of Eustache de St. Pierre, our Paris correspondent writes: French historians are a good deal divided about the patriotism of Eustache de St. Pierre. Voltaire thought that he and Edward III. were secretly agreed, and that Queen Phillippa's intervention was possibly imagined by Froissart to give interest to his narrative and to please the Flemings, who looked on her as one of themselves. Soon after Voltaire expressed this view a French Abbé Barbier discovered in the Exchequer records of Edward III.'s reign that Eustacne was handsomely pensioned by that monarch for the good help he had at different times given him. The pension, it appears, was secret. The conclusion the Abbé came to was that the theatrical scene Froissart describes was a comedy got up to frighten the Calais people into docile obedience, and to hide the relations of Eustache with the King of England. It may be that Eustache fought bravely as long as he could, had local patriotism, and, thinking that Edward would rule Calais in a noble spirit, rallied to him and thus earned the pension.

Religious Meetings for the Young.

From The Syracuse Christian Advocate.

The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for a series of visits by college students to the small towns in New-York State. The object of this extensive visitation commends itself most heartily to Christian people. The aim is to hold two meetings in each place, especially among young people, for the purpose of stimulating interest in personal Bible study and in aggressive Christian work. J. B. Crippen, formerly General Secretary of the association at Gloversville, and now of Stetson University, De Land, Fla., is the visitor for Central New-York. R. W. George of Brown University begins his tour at Kingston, visiting towns in the Catskill Mountains and vicinity. E. D. Monroe of the Young Men's Christian Association training school, Springfield, begins at Auburn, and visits towns in southern Central New-York. If pastors or young people's societies desire visits in their neighborhood it would be well to make known such desires to the State Secretary, the Rev. George A. Hall, 40 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City.

First Liquor License in Ten Years.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Judge Harry White of Indiana County has created a good deal of astonishment by granting three liquor licenses in his district. This is the first time a license has been issued in that county in ten years. During the last campaign there was considerable talk that licenses would be issued in the future, and as there never was any great trouble to get liquor in the county, it being a matter of sworn evidence that large quantities of it were used in the late Judgeship campaign, it will not be regarded as better to have its sale restricted according to law. The licenses granted are accompanied by certain wholesome conditions likely to make them much less offensive to strict Prohibitionists than would otherwise be the case. In granting these privileges Judge White gave a lengthy opinion in reversal of his former attitude, but as it has not yet been printed his public reasons for changing the settled policy of ten years are not known.

To Recover Sunken Logs.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

A new branch of the lumber industry has been introduced on the Pike River, and before long will extend all over the Menominee River and its tributaries, giving employment to hundreds of men. It is recovering "deadheads" or logs which are partly sunk and cannot be driven down stream. The water-soaked timber will be hauled out and put on the river bank to dry and then floated down stream to the mills in Marinette, Wis. There are millions of feet of timber sunk in the Menominee River and its tributaries.

A Two-Year-Old Fisherman.

J. Irving Pearce, second, writes from Geneva Lake, Wis., to The Chicago Tribune, saying: "Your fish story about John Wentworth, not yet three years old, who caught fifteen perch in one day in Green Lake, Wis., can be beaten here. John Irving Pearce, third, aged two years, caught just twenty-three good-sized fish here yesterday, baiting his own hooks, and taking off fish himself. He used a half length pole. The fish were served at supper at our hotel, to the immense amusement of the guests. The fish were perch, sunfish, and bullheads."

The Electric Lights and the Bugs.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The general manager of the electric light company in Cincinnati assures the people of that city that the lamps, instead of causing bugs to annoy them in the houses and on the porches, really draw all kinds of insects away from the houses and destroy them by the bushel. As to the so-called electric light bugs, he says they are simply water beetles that fly at night high in the air, and are attracted and blinded by the lights. "They have always been here," he declares, "only they were not visible until the electric light was introduced."

Slavery on French Soil.

From The London Daily News.

Slavery pure and simple existed on French soil so late as the fifteenth century. Languedoc and Gascony swarmed with domestic slaves—Turks, Egyptians, negroes. A "sarrasin noir" cost at this period 672f.; at Bordeaux a little negro cost just twice the price of a parrot. In 1486 a resident of Perpignan applied to a notary of Barcelona for a woman slave, at the same time asking what would be given for a child aged four and a half.

Taught Many Schools.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

William Mark Brooks of Norway is now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and claims that he has taught more schools than any other man in Maine. In the 114 schools he has taught, he has whipped 115 pupils. He says he does not believe in punishment, except in extreme cases.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:30 A. M.—342 East Fortieth Street; Jacob Shapiro; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—56 Monroe Street; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—300 East One Hundred and Second Street, Joseph Summergarden; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—313 West Forty-fourth Street, Edmund Tamshand; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—378 Second Avenue, Joseph Tranir; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—241 and 243 East Forty-seventh Street, John D. Morgan & Co.; damage trifling.

A SIGNIFICANT VICTORY

Sound-Money Men Rejoice Over the Action of Kentucky Democrats.

SHOWS THAT THE SILVER CRAZE WANES

Gustav H. Schwab Says There Should Be No Respite Until the Silver Forces Are Completely Routed.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce are very much gratified over the result of the Kentucky Democratic Convention.

At the sound-money headquarters of the Chamber there is great activity. Reports are coming in from all sides showing the success of the Chamber's crusade against free silver.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the sound-money movement, had this to say on the outlook:

"The decisive victory for sound money in the Kentucky Democratic Convention is most encouraging and significant. Three or four months ago it seemed impossible to stem the free-silver current in the Blue Grass State. The universal opinion was that a free-silver flood would engulf everything. We owe it to the magnificent courage and pluck of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle that the threatened danger was turned into a brilliant victory.

"Those who are in favor of maintaining the present standard and of preserving the country from disaster and dishonor owe a debt of gratitude to the President and his able Secretary of the Treasury. They should not only rally round their leaders, but also determine that the check administered to free-silver coinage shall be turned into a rout.

"The experience in Kentucky shows that when an aggressive and firm policy is adopted and consistently followed, and compromises and straddles are refused, right will win every time. The large majority for sound money developed in the convention is surprising. In the addresses in the State Secretary Carlisle clearly and convincingly controverted the fallacies of the free-silver men and showed the impregnable position of honest money.

"The defeat in Kentucky indicates that the silver craze, which reached its culminating point a week or two ago, has begun its downward course; and it remains for the friends of sound money, through continued efforts and well directed exertion, to put to a complete rout the free-silver forces. There should be no respite until the result is achieved."

BOIES'S FINANCIAL PLAN.

A Scheme of Bimetallism by the ex-Governor of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 28.—Ex-Gov. Boies, in a letter to a local paper, sets forth the details of his plan for "restoring" silver. It is a nightmarish sort of plan he proposes. After reading his explanation of it, one might wrap the draperies of his couch about him and lie down with every expectation of having a series of horrible political dreams before morning. The plan, in brief, is as follows:

1. Let Congress provide that any person depositing silver bullion produced in the United States shall receive silver certificates which shall represent 1 per cent. in excess of market value of the bullion. This would bring silver to the Treasury.

2. Provide that for all silver bullion now owned by the Government the Secretary shall issue silver certificates representing the market price of the bullion on the day they were issued.

3. Call in outstanding silver certificates and substitute new ones.

4. Make the new certificates redeemable in gold within five years from the passage of the act.

5. Make them full legal tender and provide that whenever the free gold in the Treasury falls below $100,000,000 these certificates instead of gold shall be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in meeting obligations of the Government, the redemption of all paper currency included. We would then have practical bimetallism at a ratio which would substantially represent the bullion price of gold and silver in the markets to remain in force five years.

6. Provide that during such time existing silver coinage should be legal tender in payment of claims not exceeding $100.

7. Provide that after five years money of redemption in the United States shall consist of a silver dollar, to contain 412½ grains of silver, and of a gold dollar, containing a sufficient number of grains of standard gold to make it equivalent in value to the silver dollar aforesaid at the market price of both metals in London on the day the law takes effect.

8. Provide that there shall be maintained in the Treasury a surplus of $100,000,000 in gold and the same sum in silver to meet obligations of the Government, and whenever the surplus in either metal falls to the limit and there is an excess in the other, the Secretary shall use the metal of which there is an excess to meet financial obligations.

Mr. Boies says he knows this plan would "work." He evidently is greatly impressed with the conviction that he is a wonderful financier.

THE OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY.

Congressman McCreary Predicts a Great Democratic Victory.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28.—Congressman McCreary is confident of Democratic success in Kentucky in November.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. McCreary, "that the Democratic ticket will be elected in Kentucky by a majority of not less than 20,000. The candidates already nominated are conspicuous for intellect, energy, and popularity, and the platform, already very popular with the people, will become more popular as it is examined.

"The declaration in the platform indorsing the National Democratic platform of 1892 and proclaiming to the people of the United States that our present Democratic National Administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs, and that we have undiminished conf

TOMBS AN UNFIT PRISON

A Vigorous Presentment About Its Condition from the Grand Jury.

CROWDED AND UNHEALTHY, IT SAYS

"Lavatory Accommodations Scarcely Exist," the Jury Asserts—The Hospital Wholly Inadequate.

The Grand Jury yesterday handed in a vigorous presentment on the Tombs Prison, out of which may grow a movement that shall finally result in the abolition of the conditions existing in that institution. It has often been asserted by persons qualified to judge that the Tombs is a blot on the civilization of New-York City, and the Grand Jury, or rather the committee of that body designated to make the investigation, seems to indorse this judgment. In their report, the members of the committee say:

"The construction of the Tombs Prison was commenced in 1835, and was completed in 1838, on the site of the Collect Pond. The consequence is that the main prison has settled so far that the heavy walls are cracked from the roof to the foundation.

"By the census of 1840 the city had a population of 300,000. The prison had then 143 men's cells and 30 women's cells. Since that time there have been added but 80 cells; this, with 42 boys' cells, make the total of 295, while the population has increased threefold, or from 300,000 to 1,800,000, while the accommodations have increased from 173 cells to 295.

"During the month of May, the number of prisoners confined in the Tombs averaged 500. On the 20th inst. the number was 365, owing to the special efforts of the May Grand Jury to reduce the number of prison cases, to which it had devoted its special attention of three sittings.

"The Warden recommends the addition of 200 cells, and your committee indorses this request. This can be done by taking in the Centre Street side of the prison and by carrying the main prison up as many stories as may be considered practicable by the architects in charge. It seems that in planning the present Criminal Court, though very fine rooms were appropriated for the Police Justices' courts, there was no provision made for temporary prisoners brought to court awaiting trial. The consequence is that the Justices elect to remain in the Tombs Building.

"This is a trivial excuse for the reason that pens could be placed in a corner of the rooms and the Police Justices removed to the rooms in the Criminal Court Building appropriated for them. This would enable the whole Centre Street side to be devoted to cell accommodations, with rooms on the ground floor for cooking, laundry, lavatory, and storage facilities. And in this connection we will say that the laundry, cooking, and sleeping accommodations are entirely inadequate and a blot on the fair name of our city. The kitchen, which has to provide food for 500 persons, is 12 by 25 feet—not large enough for a small boarding house. The same may be said of the laundry. The room for help is but 12 by 25 feet, and in this room twenty-seven men are obliged to sleep. The hospital is but 8 by 15 feet, and in this space all prisoners suffering from any complaint where they are not obliged to be sent to a regular hospital for acute or contagious diseases, are placed.

"Lavatory accommodations scarcely exist, and when it is noted that the most filthy portion of our people are sent here, reeking with filth and pollution, the result of a want of lavatory conveniences can be realized. The ten-day room is 12 by 30 feet, and here sometimes 150 persons are placed, with nothing but the floor on which to lie, and your committee is at a loss to figure how it is possible for this number of persons to be accommodated even with a couch on the floor. The cellar in the main prison are 6 by 8 feet in the clear, and here two persons are placed, and both sleep on a narrow cot, as the Warden terms it, 'Heads and points,' with one man's feet in the other man's face.

"A great moral objection to placing more than one person in a cell is the necessary mingling of the most hardened criminal with perhaps an innocent man arrested on suspicion.

"We think we have shown enough to call for the most decisive action on the part of the powers that be.

"The money required is not a matter that should enter into the calculations, and we feel perfectly satisfied that when this subject is brought to the attention of the people, there will not be a dissenting voice to any expenditure which will remedy these evils."

The special committee which made this investigation was composed of James T. Young, George R. Hamilton, and A. W. Wiener. These also looked into the condition of the House of Detention.

It found twelve prisoners there who are State's witnesses. Of those there, one has been confined four months, one two months, and six for one month each.

The Grand Jury closed its presentment by calling the attention of the City Magistrates to the fact and calling upon them to see to it that these witnesses were not unduly detained.

The Grand Jury has during the last month disposed of 386 cases, and it has ordered the dismissal of 80 indictments. It was formally discharged by Judge Fitzgerald with the thanks of the Court.

Before adjourning court, Judge Fitzgerald took occasion publicly to thank Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare for his able work. During the past month Mr. O'Hare has disposed of 346 cases—a most phenomenal record.

PRICES IMPROVING IN THE WOOL MARKET

Hopeful Feeling, Dealers Disinclined to Sell, Stocks Much Reduced.

Improvement in the wool market has continued this week. Trade reports to the Textile Manufacturers' Journal show that sales for the week in the seaboard markets aggregate 7,783,000 pounds domestic and 6,196,300 pounds foreign, a gross total of 13,989,300 pounds, as compared with 5,842,300 pounds domestic and 5,342,400 pounds foreign, a total of 11,184,700 pounds for the previous week. The market continues in a firm, active condition. Advices from St. Louis are to the effect that the market has shown the largest sales ever recorded, aggregating 2,700,000 pounds. Boston sends a like report, with sales of nearly 8,000,000 pounds, with the market very active. The Philadelphia market has been active, and a great deal of buying has been done by manufacturers.

Speculation has been a decided feature of the market. Many dealers are buying wool at the seaboard markets in preference to bringing it from the interior, as they can get supplies cheaper by such a course. This has dispelled the feeling of indifference which has been general for so long. Much more wool could have been sold during the week had dealers been willing to dispose of their stock at ruling rates. At the present figure the wools cannot be replaced from the interior, and in consequence dealers have been disposed to hold fast to the wools on hand.

The next London sales open July 2, when nearly 150,000,000 pounds will be offered. These sales are looked forward to with a good deal of interest and anxiety. It is generally believed that the basis of prices will be somewhat advanced at the opening, the tone at present in London being much stronger.

The bulk of domestic transactions for the week has been on wool grown west of the Mississippi. Territories are firm, selling on a scoured basis of 33 to 35 cents.

In carpet wools, China has been most sought after, though the general condition has been more quiet. Stocks have been considerably reduced by the free sales of late. Mills are consuming large quantities of these wools.

Robbed at Coney Island.

George E. Powell, a wealthy dealer in live stock, at Omaha, Neb., was robbed Thursday night at Coney Island of his gold watch and chain, valued at $300, and $200 in cash. He was locked up early yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication.

Powell came to New-York Thursday, he said, to transact some very important business. In the afternoon he drifted down to Coney Island. Just how he got there he does not know. He was found in the West End Railroad Station at midnight, asleep on a bench, and unable to move. At the police station he told Sergt. Graham that he had been robbed. Later, William Britt, who was sitting by the side of the Omaha man for a long while, was arrested, and charged with the theft. Britt pleaded not guilty in the police court. He was held for examination. Powell was allowed to go.

New Valkyrie's Races.

LONDON, June 28.—The Field will to-morrow say that it has discovered that some of the masthead bands of the Valkyrie III. have either cracked or burst. It adds that the mast must be lifted out. The yacht is expected to be ready to sail on July 1, when the Royal Northern Yacht Club finishes its racing programme. The Valkyrie will continue to compete until she has been through two or three reliable test matches. Then she will be prepared to cross the Atlantic. If these matches occur next week she will not be sailed through all the Clyde regattas.

Assuming the rating of the new yacht Valkyrie III. to be 185 and her length on the load line 80 feet, it is calculated that her sail area will be 13,470 square feet.

REV. MR. CHOCKLEY WAS ERRATIC

His Congregation Divided, He Preached Strange Doctrines and Now He Has No Flock at All.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 28.—The members of the North Baptist Church congregation have decided that they cannot longer masquerade under the name of Baptists while the pastor, the Rev. D. Chockley, regularly advocates principles at variance with all the teachings of their religion.

The Rev. Mr. Chockley came to Flushing two years ago as pastor of the Baptist Church, of which there was but one in the village, and that in a prosperous condition. The pastor was eloquent and earnest, and found himself ably supported by the members of his congregation. In an effort to develop the revenues of the church, numerous entertainments were arranged of a public character, all of which met with the approval of the pastor. Soon the more enthusiastic of the younger members of the congregation proposed a minstrel entertainment to be given in the church. The Rev. Mr. Chockley opposed the movement, insisting that such an affair would be an outrage to all ideas of church morality. Regardless of this opposition, the show was given, and in the midst of it the pastor interrupted the proceedings by a public denunciation of all interested. This resulted in a church row, and the pastor was practically compelled to resign.

Then was formed the North Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Chockley was elected pastor. After a few months' work dissension arose over the question of an organist. Deacon Thornton owned the organ and supported one candidate, while the pastor supported another. Each had his followers, and the fight grew so bitter that to gain his point Deacon Thornton entered the church one night and removed the organ through the coal chute. Then the owner of the church building ordered the congregation out in consequence of nonpayment of rent. The Rev. Mr. Chockley and his adherents held services in the free library, while his opponents conducted services in a building in Broadway, each under the name of the North Baptist Church. The existence of both congregations has always been precarious, and now comes the final disentanglement.

The Rev. Mr. Chockley has recently become rather erratic in his teachings. He recently delivered a lecture advocating the single-tax doctrine of Henry George. Then he concluded that the doctrines of the Orthodox Baptist Church were not what they ought to be, and told how they should be remedied. The pastor boldly declared his disbelief in close communion, claiming that if he wanted to invite an Episcopalian or Roman Catholic to his communion table he proposed feeling at liberty to do so. All these things alarmed the members of the congregation, and at a business meeting to-night they decided to disband. The Treasurer, Mrs. Wilson, resigned and turned in her account. The Rev. Mr. Chockley will probably conduct non-sectarian services hereafter.

"LADIES' DAY" AT THE BATHS

SWIMMERS OF ALL AGES IN A VARIETY OF COSTUMES.

At the Battery Pool a Bathing Suit Made Like a Divided Skirt Is Considered the Proper Garb—Learning to Swim.

The place to see bathing suits is at the Battery free bath. It was "ladies' day" there yesterday. The big sign that is displayed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays was in place at the front of the building, and the big women and the little women, the regular visitors and the strangers, could be seen going down the steep gangplank to appear within an hour or so looking very fresh and clean as to complexions, and very wet and draggly as to hair.

There is an average attendance of about 4,000 every "ladies' day," but yesterday it was too cool and cloudy most of the time to attract the usual crowd. The fat, grandmotherly-looking woman, with gray hair, who has been visiting the bath regularly for the last eight years, was there; so was the woman who carried as many years and might have been somebody's grandmother, but who was as thin and solemn as the other grandmother was fat and jolly, and who sat with her feet in the water to cure the rheumatism.

There was the young woman who had never been in the water before, and another young woman who could swim like a duck and was so plump that she could not have kept under the water if she had tried. Then there was a host of small girls of all ages.

A little after noon the tide was high and the water in a prime condition.

"Oh-h, l-l-it's very wa-a-rm when you get in," called a little girl who had been in nearly her allotted time of half an hour to her companions who had just donned their bathing suits. She sat on the steps looking as blue as indigo, her teeth chattering with cold.

The water was not cold enough to dampen her ardor, however, and when sent in by the attendants she came back for "one last, little swim."

"I'll go home without you," called her companion in the dressing-room, warningly. But it was not until she was obliged to go that the little swimmer remarked:

"Well, I'm coming out. The water's too cold."

"And I think it's about time," was the indignant answer.

But the bathing suits! They are unique to a degree. They are furnishing bathing suits at the bathhouse for the first time this year, very neat little suits of gingham or outing flannel in a simple shape, all one piece, half low neck and short sleeves.

But there are exceptions. Most of the bathers bring their suits from home. These are divided skirts of an original variety. The attendants have endeavored to impress upon the minds of their visitors that simple, well-made suits are the best, but without effect. Many of the mothers cannot sew, and if the children can it is too much trouble. Divided skirts, or bifurcated garments they must have, anyway, or give up the bath—that is the unwritten law of the place.

Those who make their own suits usually take a gingham apron or dress and sew a single seam through the centre of the skirt perpendicularly half way to the waist line. The sleeves are cut off and the neck cut low and finished with a hem or not, according to ability or desire. Sometimes the skirt is cut in the centre and two seams taken, making regular little trouser legs, but that is a more elaborate suit than most of the bathers at this resort care to have.

One pretty little girl with short curly hair, who was chewing gum vigorously, had quite the regulation suit, made of woolen. Most of the children wear cotton. This suit was bright red and bifurcated with big stitches made with coarse white thread.

The wearer of the suit was not a swimmer—an exception to the general run of children—for almost every little tot who can walk can paddle around in some sort of a fashion.

This is the way they learn to swim at the free bath. It could not be called quite professional, but it answers the purpose.

Just above the water line of the shallow tank there is a rope running along the side of the platform. The little girl in red grasped it firmly with both hands and kicked out vigorously with her feet, lying prone in the water and getting through it in some way with marvelous speed. Then she let go of the rope with one hand and paddled vigorously again with the other and her feet. That was the second course in the lesson she was giving herself. For the third and last she came near the steps and throwing herself forward in the water made a little dive, kicking and splashing with her feet.

Annie Smith was the prima donna swimmer yesterday. Annie wore a white bathing suit, with separate waist and trousers. She can dive and jump, put her hands straight out in front of her, and swim with her feet, swim under water, on her back, or in almost any position that she happens to find herself in the water.

HAZLET'S SPRING STAKES

Won Handily After a Hard Push by McCafferty's Religion.

RACING IN MUD AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Many Scratches Reduced the Fields to Small Proportions—Close Contest in the Spindrift Won by Bright Phœbus.

The racing was not particularly interesting at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The track was deep in mud, and the scratches reduced the fields to very small proportions.

The features were the Spring and Spindrift Stakes for two and three year olds, respectively. The former was a dash over the Futurity course, and Gideon & Daly's colt Hazlet went to the post an odds-on favorite. Liberal prices were quoted against the others. La Vienta, one of "Lucky" Baldwin's California-bred fillies, had quite a following, her price dropping from 8 to 5 to 1, under a steady play. She ran as if she did not like the heavy going, and Hazlet and Religion had no difficulty in beating her out. The favorite came into the stretch with a big lead, but McCafferty's filly Religion went at Hazlet in the final furlong with such a determined rush that Griffin was forced to hustle a trifle at the end to win by three parts of a length. La Vienta, Intermission, and Izmir finished in Indian file, with broad streaks of daylight between them.

The Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and a furlong, was a good race for a mile, all four of the starters running in close order. From the head of the stretch home, however, it was simply a romp for the favorite, Bright Phoebus, who seemed to revel in the soft slush. Mirage, who was an added starter for the event, and a 20 to 1 chance, beat the heavily played second choice, Monaco, for the place. The latter was ridden by Taral, who does not yet seem to have gotten rid of his hoodoo. Deerslayer, the only other starter, was a poor fourth, being apparently outclassed.

The day's racing began with an upset. Factotum, an outsider, made all the running, and easily beat Ridicule, who, in turn, showed the way home to Wernberg, who was an odds-on favorite for the race.

Matt Byrnes furnished another surprise in the second event, a dash of a mile, winning from end to end under a pull. Macbriggs, another odds-on favorite, captured the fifth, a selling affair for two-year-olds. Heresy, who finished second, pressed him hard at the finish, and Reiff had to ride hard to land the McCafferty gelding a winner by three parts of a length. The closing event, brought about the best race of the day, Santiago, Long Beach, and Song and Dance finishing lapped in the order named.

Details of the races, the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Factotum, J. Crilly's ch. h., 4 years, by The Ill-Used-Favonia, 97 pounds, $1,000.. (Keefe)
2—Ridicule, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. f., 3, 103½, $3,000 ..... (Penn)
3—Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. h., 4, 112 .. (Overton)
4—Sufficient, 3, 103. 15—Ballinasloe, 3, 86.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Factotum	..8—5	4—1..Sufficient	...1—1
4—1..Ridicule	....1—1	25—1..Ballinasloe	..8—1
7—10..Wernberg	...Out		

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; penalties and allowances. One mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

1—Matt Byrnes, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4 years, by Hampton-Cherry, 102 pounds....(R. Doggett)
2—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 102 ..... (Hamilton)
3—Hermanita, J. G. Follansbee's b. f., 3, 103½.. ..... (Penn)
4—Helen Nichols, 5, 121.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Matt Byrnes	..1—5	1—1..Hermanita	..1—2
7—5..Counter Tenor.	Out	2—1..Helen Nichols.	2—5

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Spring Stakes for two-year-olds, $50 each for starters, half forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; penalties and allowances. Futurity course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Hazlet, Gideon & Daly's ch. c., by Sensation-Alma, 118 pounds ..... (Griffin)
2—Religion, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 115. (Reiff)
3—La Vienta, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 115.. ..... (Taral)
4—Intermission, 115. 15—Izmir, 115.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—3..Hazlet	.....Out	7—1..Intermission	..8—5
8—1..Religion	.....8—5	30—1..Izmir	.....8—1
5—1..La Vienta	.....1—2		

Won by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Spindrift Stakes for three-year-olds of $50 each for starters, half forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; penalties and allowances. One mile and a half. Time—2:57 1-5.

1—Bright Phoebus, C. Littlefield's b. c., by Fusetto-Buff and Blue, 112 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Mirage, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 112.. ..... (Penn)
3—Monaco, R. Stuart's ch. c., 112.....(Taral)
4—Deerslayer, 112.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Bright Phoebus	...Out	7—5..Monaco	.....Out
20—1..Mirage	.....2—1	15—1..Deerslayer	..8—5

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each for two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02 3-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Mac Briggs, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., by Strathmore-Ortawin, 108 pounds, $2,300.. (Reiff)
2—Heresy, P. Lorillard's b. f., 97, $1,000.. ..... (R. Doggett)
3—Sir Peter II., Goughacres Stable's ch. c., 103, $1,500 ..... (Hamilton)
4—Hermia, 95.
5—Brisk, 104.
6—Emotional, 95.
7—Del Coronado, 100.
8—Senator Hoffmann, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Mac Briggs	..1—3	30—1..Emotional	..10—1
6—1..Heresy	.....2—1	30—1..Del Corona-do	.....10—1
40—1..Sir Peter II.	12—1	15—1..Senator Hoffmann	..5—1
30—1..Hermia	.....8—1		
5—2..Brisk	.....4—5		

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-eighths, on the turf. Time—2:22 1-5.

1—Santiago, Santa Anita Stable's b. h., aged, by Grinstead-Clara D., 112 pounds....(Taral)
2—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 6, 111.. ..... (Doggett)
3—Song and Dance, Blemton Stable's b. g., 6, 106 ..... (Griffin)
4—Paladin, 8, 95.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Santiago	.....4—5	2—1..Long Beach	..3—5
7—5..Song and Dance	.....1—2	10—1..Paladin	.....3—1

Won by three parts of a length; a head between second and third.

To Race at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, of $15 each, for two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Yankee Doodle	108	Fascination	105
Sebastian	105	Tenderness	105
Wild Violet	105	Carib	105
Fallen Water	105		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Primrose	112	By Gordon	100
Hazelton	112	Lansdale	109
Chandos	112	Navahoe	109
Pitfall	112	Olindo	109
The Swain	112	Emma C	107

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, starters to pay $100 additional, the association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the stake $20,000, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Futurity Course.

Applegate	125	Peep o' Day	111
Handspring	118	Barytone II	111
Premier	118	Ramiro	111
Formal	118	Wishard	108
Axiom	115	La Vienta	108
Sir Arlington	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, half forfeit; guaranteed cash value to be $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Domino	127	Sister Mary	106
Sir Walter	123	Matt Byrnes	105
Patrician	104	Friar	104
Peacemaker	106	Anisette	99

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Mendicant	104	Arapahoe	108
Chiswick	108	Mirage	82

SIXTH RACE.—A high weight handicap sweepstakes, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs, on turf.

Wernberg	133	Drum Major	109
Hugh Penny	133	Corn Cob	108
Lustre	110	Thyra	107
Adelbert	118	Samaritan	105
Doggett	112	Romping Girl	105

Constitutionality of the Racing Law.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Giegerich and Bischoff, heard argument yesterday upon the appeal taken by Henry C. Judson from a decision of Civil Justice Lynn, dismissing the suit which he brought to recover $100, won by his horse on May 15 last at the meeting of the Flushing Jockey Club.

The dismissal of the action by Justice Lynn was based upon the contention that the Gray bill which permits racing is unconstitutional, as it the amendment to the Constitution. He also took the ground that it was a private or local act, and granted corporations exclusive privileges, and that it could not stand, as it embraced more than one subject in its title.

Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel argued in support of the unconstitutionality of the law for racing. He raised the same questions that were recently presented to Judge Bischoff upon the argument of the demurrer to the complaint in the action brought by John C. Dudley to recover $175 from the Flushing Jockey Club, and asked that the action of the lower court be affirmed. Joel M. Marx contended that racing was not gambling, and that the mere fact that a sweepstakes of $25 had been added to the purse of $100, for which the race was run, by the Jockey Club, did not render the race illegal under the Gray act.

Small Prices for Thoroughbreds.

The sale of yearlings from the Dixiana Stud was concluded at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Small prices again ruled. Major Thomas was very much dissatisfied with the result of the sale, and he said at the conclusion that he was glad that he did not bring on the sister to Domino and Correction, as she would more than probably have been knocked down at a small figure. Details follow:

Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Himyar-Miss Austine, by Lightning; William Duke.....$2,000
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Tenny-Queer Girl, by Himyar; G. D. Wilson..... 375
Brown colt, foaled 1894, by Himyar-Siravoura, by Queen's Messenger; C. Littlefield..... 1,100
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Prince Royal-Antelope, by Harkaway; J. Bauer..... 400
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Duke of Montrose-Almira, by Harkaway; B. G. Thomas.... 550
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Teuton-Alta Blue, by Blue Mantle; C. Littlefield..... 825
Shelter, b. f., foaled 1894, by Adieu-Haven, by Camballo; B. G. Thomas..... 300
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Bersan-Flora, by Silvermine; William Duke..... 300
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Sir Dixon-Katydid, by King Ban; H. P. Headley..... 250
Chestnut filly, foaled 1894, by Himyar-Ban Ami, by King Ban; G. D. Wilson..... 125
Chestnut colt, foaled 1894, by Candlemas-Thrifty, by Spendthrift; E. Johnson..... 175
Bay colt, foaled 1894, by Sir Dixon-Wigwam, by War Dance; Mr. Roche..... 200

FINAL TOUCHES TO DEFENDER.

The Yacht Expected to be Ready for Launching This Afternoon.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 28.—Lights gleam from the windows of the Herreshoffs' shops to-night, and inside can be seen the forms of the workmen engaged in the final preparations for the launching of the Defender to-morrow. They are a busy set of men, but the outlook now is that their work will be completed in time, and the launch come off just before high water at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The huge bulk of the Defender herself also looms up in the south shop, and some idea of her great size and depth can be obtained. She seems to fill the shop and leave just room enough for the men to get around her. During the whole of last night a force of men were at work plating the rudder with bronze, and this important appendage to the yacht is nearly finished.

As early as 4 o'clock this morning, "Nat" Herreshoff was at the shop in order to superintend the laying of the ways by Capt. Terry and his force of men from Fall River. It was low tide at that hour, and the ways were lowered into the shallow water, after first being slushed. The big timbers were bolted to the spiles, and to-night everything is completed.

Inside the shop the men are at work blocking up the Defender on her cradle. This cradle, which is amidships of the boat, will be about thirty-five feet in length along the ways. On each side is a heavy plank, very smooth and well greased. At the outside edge of the plank is another heavy plank, and this runs along the side of the ways to prevent the cradle from slipping off. Across the slides are blocks, upon which the Defender will rest just before she is ready to go over. These are built as high as the blocking upon which she stood during her construction.

Just before the boat is ready to go wedges are knocked out, which lets the yacht down on the new blocking on the cradle. A jack screw will be located up under the bow of the yacht, and when all is ready a few turns of the screw pressing against her will start her along.

Running from the blocking on the cradle to the sides of the boat are several shorts, or props, to steady her, but there is but little fear that she will not be steady, as her great lead keel, variously estimated at from seventy to eighty tons, will be weight enough to steady her.

The old town will be thronged with visitors to-morrow to see the launching, and several excursions will come from points on the bay. A delegation of members of the New-York Yacht Club is expected here on a chartered steamer. The town is alive with newspaper men, and a special train has been hired to carry a delegation back to New-York.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel P. Colt are to give a reception to prominent visitors to-morrow in honor of the event.

The painters have finished the first coat of white paint above the waterline. Arrangements have been made for the employes of the Herreshoffs to work to-morrow noon, and a Providence caterer has been engaged to furnish a dinner to the men in the shops. After the launching the men will be given a half holiday. The steering gear which is being put in place to-night is a double wheel like that in some steamers. One wheel is forward and one aft of the rudder head, but as both are on the same axle four men can be utilized on them. The connection with the rudder head is by a bevel gear of Nat Herreshoff's invention.

Commodore Morgan was here to-day and inspected the boat, and will be on hand to-morrow. The yacht will be christened by Mrs. Hope Iselin, wife of the head of the syndicate.

TO RACE HOME.

Seawanhaka Yachts Will Sail Back to Oyster Bay for Prizes.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 28.—The steam yacht race between W. J. Arkell's Judge, Frank T. Morrill's Vamoose, and Boyer brothers's Rex will be started to-morrow at 2 o'clock from off Race Rock. The race will be over the eighty-knot course, finishing off Milton Point. The race is for $500, given by Frank T. Morrill, and in addition to this Mr. Arkell and Mr. Morrill have posted $1,000 a side, half of which is to be given to the Sailors' Snug Harbor by the winners. The Vamoose is the favorite.

A meeting of the fleet Captains of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held on board Commodore E. C. Benedict's flagship Oneida today, and it was decided to race back to Oyster Bay to-morrow morning. The sloops will be started at 7 A. M. and the schooners at 10 A. M. The prizes are as follows:

For Schooners—First prize, $150, offered by Rear Commodore S. V. R. Cruger; second prize, $50, offered by Vice Commodore Rouse. For Sloops—First prize, $100, offered by Commodore E. C. Benedict; second prize, $50, offered by Vice Commodore Rouse. The starters will be schooners Emerald and Iroquois, sloops Wasp, Katrina, Dragoon, Norota, Indolent, and Ola. The Dragoon and Norota also have a match race.

YACHTS REPORTED.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 28.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Clermont, New-York Yacht Club, A. Vansantvoord.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederic Gallatin.

At Anchor, Deerengs Harbor—Cutter Clara, Larchmont Yacht Club, J. H. Adams.

At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Cutter Clara, Vigor, Charles S. Webb; sloop yacht Nellie, Mr. Hathaway.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28.—Steam yacht Tonette, Eastern Yacht Club, Mr. Evans, sailed for New-London to-day. Sloop Helen, Eastern Yacht Club, arrived. Other yachts in port tonight are steamers Shearwater, New-York Yacht Club, Edwin D. Morgan; Ballymena, New-York Yacht Club, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Sheldon; Vixen, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Richardson; sloop Swananoa, New-York Yacht Club.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 28.—A very large fleet of yachts is at anchor here to-night. Those along the course followed by the crews to-day were: Steamers Sultana, Admiral, Clermont, Unquomora, Seneca, Allegra, Thyra, Orienta, Vamoose, schooner Constellation, sloop Colonia, and launch Blitz. In addition to those reported Wednesday and Thursday are the Constellation, Falcon, Hildegarde, Indru, Carlotta, Alga, Vixen, May, Madeleine, Estelline, Iota, Seneca, Conqueror, Atlantic, Emerald, Sultana, Sea Fox, Crusader, Arab, Alicia, Ceres, Norwhal, Frolic, Gertrude, Mattie, and Iiderim.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 28.—Passed Eastbound—Steam yachts Satellite, A. Van Santvoord; Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Embla, John H. Hanan; Stella, James H. Breslin, and Nad, C. R. Flint.

Passed West—Steam yacht Mindora, Charles L. Merrill.

Cabin cat Truant, W. H. Titus, was launched this afternoon from Wood's yard, and left for Whitestone, L. I.

CLASS A CRACKS TO MEET

Will Race for Metropolitan Championship and The New-York Times Medal.

AT THE KINGS COUNTY'S TOURNAMENT

The Forced Withdrawal of the Sanger-Murphy Match a Great Disappointment—Gideon to be Referee.

There will be two Class A championships on the programme of races to be decided at Manhattan Beach this afternoon under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen. One will be for the championship of the State and the other of the metropolitan district. The winner in the last-mentioned event will receive as a reward along with the coveted title The New-York Times medal.

Entries for this contest are of such a character as to warrant the statement that the race should be one of the prettiest of the season. About every young cyclist hereabouts who is rated with the tip-toppers has sent in his name, with the result that a list of Class A riders has been formulated that will compare most advantageously with any that could be made by any other district in the country.

The racing sharps predict a blanket finish, and it is to be hoped that such will prove to be the case. The entries, divided into trial heats, are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.

Name and Club.	Address.
G. B. Urderhill, Riverside W.	New-York
William D. McGurn, Harlem W.	Brooklyn
James L. Brush, Jr., Prospect W.	Brooklyn
Fred Townsend, Varuna B. C.	Brooklyn
L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W.	Brooklyn
George P. Gates, Riverside W.	New-York
W. A. Brown, Riverside W.	New-York
E. A. Boffinger, Riverside W.	New-York
C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.	New-York
George B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.	New-York

SECOND HEAT.

F. A. Nagle, Riverside W.	New-York
L. Hunter, New-Jersey A. C.	New-York
Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn W.	Brooklyn
W. D. Owens, Greenwich W.	Brooklyn
A. Kluge, Bushwick W.	Brooklyn
S. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick W.	Brooklyn
William Fressel, New-York W.	New-York
Theodore W. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.	Brooklyn
Samuel Brook, Liberty W.	Brooklyn
A. B. Wise	Brooklyn

THIRD HEAT.

H. P. Mosher, Liberty W.	Storm King, N. Y.
F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.	New-York
C. K. Granger, Riverside W.	New-York
A. J. Riley, Riverside W.	New-York
J. T. Beam, Riverside W.	New-York
T. L. Greene, Riverside W.	New-York
A. W. Stott, Prospect C.	Brooklyn
F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn W.	Brooklyn
F. D. White, Liberty W.	Lynbrook, N. Y.
W. A. Rothacal, Riverside W.	New-York
G. B. Smith, Lafayette A.	Baltimore, N. Y.

Only first and second men in each trial heat will be allowed in the final.

It was impossible to obtain the entries for the other races yesterday. Mr. Powell, the Chairman of the Race Committee, let drop a hint about one man having to do the work of the entire committee, and spoke of certain details in the management of the meet which were not in accordance with the views of the club.

After the Sanger-Murphy match fell through, there was a good opportunity for a contest between the latter and "Eddie" Bald, but it was not embraced for certain reasons. The enforced scratching of this big contest was a great disappointment, and naturally detracts from the meet. It is expected that Sanger will be present, however, and possibly he may ride an exhibition half mile.

Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board will referee the races. It is expected that he will arrive early from Philadelphia in order to keep an appointment with President Spalding of the Cycle Board of Trade. It is understood that they are to talk over the question of professional racing.

The races will commence at 2 o'clock, but as the programme is supposed to be a long one, the last event may not end before 6 P. M.

WHEELMEN IN SESSION.

Delegates to the Metropolitan Association Take Important Action.

The delegates to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs met last evening in the Columbia, in Union Square, A. E. Hedlick, presiding. The following clubs were represented: Riverside Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Castle Point Cyclers, Tourists Wheelmen of Paterson, Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, Grammercy Wheelmen, Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York Bicycle Club, and Long Island Bicycle Club.

On motion, William Holzman of the Lenox Wheelmen was expelled from the association. The President discharged the Social Intercourse Committee, with the exception of the Chairman, P. R. Whiting, for the reason that the members did not attend the meeting, and appointed the following gentlemen in their stead: W. C. M. Holtz, C. Bergold, S. S. Riley, and E. H. Smith.

The following clubs were dropped from membership for non-payment of dues: Oceanic Bicycle Club, Plainfield Bicyclists' Club, Bedford Cyclers, New-York Wheelmen, Liberty Wheelmen, Lenox Wheelmen, and Brooklyn Ramblers. It was reported by the committee having the matter in charge that the petitions relative to the "Circle" in Central Park for a speeding ground had been distributed, and already been signed by a vast number of people.

The third annual century run of the association will be held on Sunday, July 28, starting at 5:30 A. M. from the West Sixty-second Street Ferry. The run will be to New-Brunswick, and return, via Weehawken, Bellville, Orange, Plainfield, and Metuchen. On the second Saturday in August the association will have an outing at New-Dorp, S. I. A feature will be a ten-mile road race.

NOT TO LEAVE THE LEAGUE.

The Y. M. C. A. Has Not Contemplated

QUARTERS FOR APPELLATE COURT

Lease of Rooms in the Constable Building Authorized by the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and received a request from Justices Patterson, Barrett, Ingraham, and O'Brien that rooms be leased on the third floor of the Constable Building as temporary quarters for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Corporation Counsel Scott was ordered to prepare a lease for two years at an annual rental of $14,500.

The issue of $500,000 dock bonds was decided upon to pay for dock improvements.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court who composed the committee appointed to secure a place for a new Court House reported in a communication that they favored taking a site in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Controller Fitch said that he thought that property there was rather expensive, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Recorder Goff, Mayor Strong, and the Controller.

The Corporation Counsel was asked to decide a question between the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen alloted the second floor of the building at the northwest corner of City Hall Park to the Labor Bureau of the Street Cleaning Department. The Sinking Fund has been asked by the Fire Department for the same floor, and the members think that the Board of Aldermen did not have the authority to act.

The New-York Home of the Sisters of Misericorde asked to be exempted from assessments, and the matter was laid over.

Col. Waring asked the right to lease several vacant lots to store selled carts in, and his request was granted with the provision that the rents must be reasonable.

MONEY TO PAY FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Commissioner of Accounts Gets $100,000 from the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday in the office of the Mayor, and appropriated $100,000 for the investigations of the city departments by the Commissioner of Accounts.

A transfer of $32,450 was made from the remaining funds of the Court of Special Sessions to the new Court of Special Sessions. A similar transfer of $63,100 was made from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Police Courts to the new City Magistrates' Court. It is believed that the sums will be sufficient, and that it will not be necessary to make a special appropriation to maintain the courts until the 1st of January.

A resolution was passed calling on the various city departments to prepare their estimates for 1896.

An issue of $640,000 of bonds was authorized, to pay for the acquisition of land for Washington Bridge Park. Another issue of $201,181.32 was authorized, to defray the expense of acquiring title to property for the Jerome Avenue approach to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge. An issue of $200,000 of bonds for the improvement of Riverside Park was authorized.

The following issues of bonds were also authorized: $10,000 for the purchase of new maps for the Tax Department; $200,000 assessment bonds to make the last payment on the Park Avenue improvement; $33,668.50 of schoolhouse bonds.

BROOKLYN TO HAVE A SALVAGE CORPS

Organization Effected and Plans Made for Work and Money to Pay for It.

The Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn was organized yesterday, with the following officers: President—George M. Colt; Vice President—Hugo Schumann; Treasurer—William T. Lane; Secretary—Britton C. Thorne; Directors—B. G. Ackerman, George W. Burchell, James M. Hodges, Lindley Murray, Jr., Frank T. Stinson, Edward E. Pearce, E. B. Magnus, W. Pollock, John A. De Groot, and George A. Stanton.

It was decided to levy an assessment on all fire insurance companies and associations doing business in Brooklyn, to provide a fund for sustaining the Salvage Corps for two years. The fund is not to exceed $70,000.

It was determined to establish two districts—one in the vicinity of the City Hall and the other in the eastern district. The City Hall District will be bounded by Hudson Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Ninth Street, and the Gowanus Canal. The boundaries of the eastern district station have not been determined.

Station houses are to be secured, horses and other equipments purchased, and a Superintendent and men selected. The work will be done as hastily as possible, and it is expected that the new Salvage Corps will be in working order by Sept. 1.

BROOKLYN SERGEANTS GET A "SHAKE-UP"

Police Commissioner Welles, as He Promised, Moved Fifty-one of Them.

When Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn made the wholesale transfer of Police Captains two weeks ago, he remarked that he also intended to transfer the Sergeants and detectives. The threatened shake-up was made yesterday, when fifty-one Sergeants were transferred. Some of the Sergeants who, it is said, are favored by certain Captains have been assigned to the precincts to which their former Captains were transferred.

Speaking of the transfer, Commissioner Welles said: "These transfers are made for the good of the service, and follow out my policy in regard to the changing about of Captains. I believe that changes of this kind at various periods are beneficial to the force, or I should not make them. This is not the result of a sudden impulse, but follows out the plan I adopted some time ago. The transfers are not for political reasons, but were made after careful consideration. Whenever it was possible, I sent the Sergeants nearer to their homes, and I think the changes will give general satisfaction."

It is expected that the detectives will be transferred next week.

His Death May Be Investigated.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction do not place any credence in the suspicions entertained by the widow of John Swanson, who died in the Ward's Island Asylum last week, and who, according to the hospital authorities, committed suicide by hanging.

Mrs. Swanson says that her husband's head and face bore evidence of ill-treatment. The members of his Royal Arcanum lodge express an intention of having an investigation made in the matter. It will be a subject for the Coroner's action. The Charities Commissioners are satisfied that the dead man suffered no ill-treatment.

A Wart Led to His Arrest.

James Mahoney, alias James Mullen, said to be a professional pickpocket, was arrested Thursday night at the request of the police of Boston; where he was under $1,000 bail.

The only description given of Mahoney by the Boston police was that he had a wart between his eyes. Mahoney admitted his identity when arrested.

Justice Simms committed the young man, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to await the arrival of papers from Boston.

Alexander McKeever Discharged.

Alexander McKeever of McKeever Brothers, liquor dealers, who was arrested Thursday night in front of his saloon, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, by Policeman Didier of the Charles Street Station, on a charge of hitting Louis Columbino, a fruit peddler, of 1 Roosevelt Street, was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning.

Justice Simms, after the examination, announced that, as the evidence all seemed to be in McKeever's favor, he would have to discharge him.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Pine Plains Water Company of Pine Plains, to supply water; capital, $10,000; Directors—J. H. Thompson of Amania, F. Bostwick, William Bostwick, and J. H. Bostwick of Pine Plains.

The Athol Springs Heights Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $58,000; Directors—F. A. Busch, J. H. Schmahl, William Love, and Jacob Neumann of Buffalo.

The William Marshall Paper Company of New-York City, to manufacture paper; capital, $75,000; Directors—Chauncey Marshall, R. T. Spencer of New-York City, and George Hoffman of Brooklyn.

The Kelley & McBean Company of Niagara Falls, to manufacture and deal in gold, silver, and other novelties, plated ware, &c.; capital, $55,000; Directors—H. W. McBean, Dollie A. Kelley, D. M. Kelley, and S. J. Devlin.

The Electric Boat Company of New-York City, to deal in and manufacture electric propellers for boats and electrical appliances generally; capital, $8,000; Directors—F. S. Allen, I. T. McDowell, and C. H. Dewitt of New-York City.

The Standard Structural Company of New-York City, to construct and erect buildings; capital, $25,000; Directors—P. M. Smith of New-York City and W. M. Daniell and Charles Tremaine of Brooklyn.

The John Stanton Brewing and Malting Company of Troy, to brew and sell ales, porter, and lager beer; capital, $300,000, divided into one-hundred-dollar shares; Directors—John Stanton, W. P. Stanton, and E. F. Stanton of Troy. John Stanton subscribes for 2,100 shares of the stock of the corporation.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.
Daily, 6:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.
Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)
SUNDAYS, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale. Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip 30 Cents.
Leaves foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10, P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 6:40 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1895.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 9:00, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bride Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 11:15 A. M., 12:45, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

HOLIDAY JULY FOURTH.
Central Railroad of New Jersey's
ANNUAL LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
THURSDAY, JULY 4.
A special excursion train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Leave Brooklyn from Annex Station, foot Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Rate for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. From Brooklyn, $2.40. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE LINES.
4TH JULY,
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St., 9 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:00 and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St., 9:45 A. M.; West 23d St., 9:40 A. M. Returning, leave the Glens, 6:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND,
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes.
Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.
NEW ALL-WATER ROUTE
TO OLD IRON PIER.
Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, every hour.
Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS 6:06 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
BY DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NIAGARA FALLS
AND RETURN
VIA ERIE LINES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.
Trains leave 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 6:55 and 8:40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on or before Friday, July 5, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.
Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, Brklyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Excursions.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 14, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. 85 4th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05 P. M. East 89th St., 9:30, 10:05, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 2:45 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M.
LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3d St. and Pier 14, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 14 only; 3:15 5, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 25 CENTS.

ERIE LINES.
EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. "." ROUND TRIP. "." 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Meetings, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Gospel meetings every night. Sunday, 10:45 A. M. The leader, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will preach; subject—"Cromwell." Bible school, 2:30 P. M. Sunday evening service, 14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Orchestral music; vocal solos; congregational singing. Address by Mr. Cadman, "Crowning of a Man." All seats free.

AT PROHIBITION PARK, S. I.—June 28 to July 4. Political Reform National Conference. Sun., 3 P. M., Thomas Dixon, "The Bugle Call of the Twentieth Century." Monday, July 4, 10:30, John G. Wooley, "Voices of the Century"; 12:30, banquet; 3 P. M., Sam Small, "Reform, True and False"; 7:45, stereopticon, T. H. Roberts, "From Fort Sumter to Appomattox."

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church Rev. Sparks W. Melton will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, July 7, Communion, ordination service for deacons, and preaching by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D. Seats free. Welcome.

A.—A.—A.—REV. JOSEPH DURYEA, D. D., will preach in THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Evening services omitted until September.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St., Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Pastor.—Rev. Frederic J. Gauld will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Cor. 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, June 30, at 11 A. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach. The usual Wednesday evening service will be omitted July 8.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Satisfying Portion"; and 8 P. M.; topic—"Paul's Persuasion."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Topic: "Rulers, Righteous or Wicked?" Also at 8 P. M. Topic: "Ruth."

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. M. W. Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting at 8. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Service. | 7:45, Evening Service. Rev. M. George Thompson will officiate.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7th AV. AND 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—Services Sunday, 10:45 A. M. and every week night. Sunday evening services, 14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 8 1st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching: "The Essentials of Religion." Last service till Sept. 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. John R. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., is expected to officiate Sunday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. After which the church will be closed during July, and services will be resumed Aug. 4, at which time the Rev. Dr. Pentecost of London is expected to officiate.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—9:45 A. M., Sunday school; public worship, with preaching by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., at 11 A. M. No evening service. Midweek service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"God with Us." 4 P. M.—"The Lord's Prayer." Midweek Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M.—"An Old Benediction." Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11. Prayer and praise meeting in chapel at 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. and 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. Simpson will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Services every Sabbath, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Special service, special music, at 11 A. M. The Rt. Rev. Charles Buchner will speak. Public cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 58d St., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches, 11, "The Christian's Coronation"; 8, "The Gospel of Glory." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will officiate.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHington Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Delighting in the Lord."

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Silas,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Father Ritchie will preach evening; subject—"Gods and the Children of God."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, will preach.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, June 30, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Invincible Christ."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the morning the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the evening Mr. Hule Kin will be ordained as an evangelist. Wednesday evening services in the chapel.

18TH ST., 8TH AV., JOHN A. B. WILSON.—10:30, LIBERATION OF CUBA THE DUTY OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. Seats reserved for Cubans. Special music. 7:30, praise and evangelistic service. STRANGERS' SABBATH HOME. Come.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 34 WEST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th Av.—Suite of rooms, and single rooms; well furnished; quiet; central; breakfast and dinner optional; Summer prices.

Summer Resorts.

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes"; can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER CRUISES
IN COOL LATITUDES.
SECOND SEASON.
The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on July 13 and August 7 for a delightful Cruise on the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, &c.
Immediate application necessary to secure accommodation. Programme free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
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"SUMMER HOMES." A BEAUTIFULLY illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer Hotels and boarding houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New-York. Send 6 cents in stamps to H. J. JAGOE, Gen'l East'n Pass. Agt., West Shore R. R., 363 Broadway, New-York, or free upon application.

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TERMS MODERATE.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED. GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BLACK ROCK BEACH, Near Bridgeport, Conn.

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SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Delightfully situated on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut River—two hours and forty minutes from the city by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R'y. J. A. NUTTER, Manager.
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MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager. F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie Station, (near Seabright,) N. J.; hotel fronts on ocean and Shrewsbury River; under management of Ferdinand P. Earle; nearest first-class resort to New-York via Sandy Hook route; transient, $4 and $5 per day, (American plan;) special terms by the week. Take boat foot Rector St. Telephone and telegraph in the hotel.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Seabright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT JOHNSON, Prop.

DORINCOURT,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
1,800 feet elevation; fine drives; three tennis courts; bowling alley; no malaria; no mosquitoes; 45 acres groves and lawn; open June 29.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

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LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 29. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.
HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Summer Resorts.

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NEW-JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk, The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN. One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Will Open for the Season June 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 35 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 253 Broadway, Room 24.

CHURCHILL HALL,
STAMFORD, NEW-YORK.
Reduced Rates June and July.
Five hours from New-York. Improved for '95
Send for illustrated circular.
S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. 7 miles seaward. Now open. Address G. L. HOPPES.

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MANHATTAN HOTEL,
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The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
Romantic Moriches, on the south side of L. I.
HOTEL BROOKLYN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; orchestra; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Pullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH
On the At

FOR SAVING HUMAN LIVES

Policemen Whose Names Have Come Before the Commissioners.

MONEY TO MEET EXTRA CLERK HIRE

It Must Be Provided Outside the Fund Intended for Pensions — Patrolmen Who Have Been Reduced Make Complaint.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday morning. Lawyer Louis J. Grant served on the board an order from the Supreme Court directing the Commissioners to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to reconsider their action in accepting the resignation of Patrolman Owen F. Rafferty of the West Twentieth Street Station. Rafferty claims that he resigned under duress. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Roundsman Michael Gorman of the steamboat squad was granted honorable mention and a certificate for his brave conduct in saving a man from drowning at the Battery several nights ago. Gorman has been honorably mentioned on several occasions, and has also received medals from Congress for saving life.

President Roosevelt directed the Chief to make a report on the conduct of Mounted Policeman Heyer, who, Wednesday night last, at the risk of his life, saved a man from drowning at King's Bridge.

J. M. Tower of 63 East Eighty-sixth Street wrote to the board as follows:

"Among the old landmarks of the city are three mile stones along the Bowery of the Boston Post Road. These give variety to one's thoughts in passing, and should be preserved and guarded by the city, as no one else could properly claim them. The one at Fifty-seventh Street, four miles from City Hall, New-York, has been raised, and lies on the sidewalk, evidently to be carried away. I beg to suggest that some care be given it to have it replaced or found if taken away. At this time, I think of no authority, except through your kindness and love for such landmarks."

Mr. Tower is a graduate of Harvard, and addressed his letter to President Roosevelt, who said that the mile stones ought to be preserved. He said, however, that the Police Board had no authority in the premises. The communication was referred to the Public Works Department.

Serg. Thomas Morgan, in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, reported that on Sunday last he made repeated efforts to gain an entrance into the saloon at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, which had been complained of, but without success. He stationed a patrolman in uniform on the corner, and the saloon was effectually closed. The Sergeant further wrote that where arrests could not be made, he would adopt the above method of closing the saloons.

"And so will every other Captain," remarked President Roosevelt. "If they don't, we will find others who will."

On the recommendation of Commissioner Parker, the board dismissed from the force Patrolman Thomas Martin of the Morrisania Station. Martin is the policeman who was arrested Thursday for trying to shoot his wife.

The board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the resolutions of June 8 and 12, 1895, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer the sums of $500 and $800, respectively, from accounts entitled "Police Fund, salaries of Superintendent," to other accounts, be and are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of $1,300 from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year of 1894, entitled "Police Fund, salaries of clerical force, &c.," which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof to the appropriation made to the same department for the year 1895, entitled "Police Fund, salaries of clerical force, &c.," which is insufficient to enable the Board of Police to appoint a confidential agent to investigate character of applicants for police force and a stenographer and a typewriter for the Chief Clerk's office.

Commissioner Andrews said that, under an opinion given by the Corporation Counsel, all unexpended salaries of the uniformed force had to be turned into the Pension Fund. For that reason the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to transfer the required sum.

The board approved of the suspension of Patrolman Byrne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was locked up Wednesday night for being drunk, and ordered him to appear for trial on Monday next.

Lieut. Hegyhary of 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street complained recently that several saloons in the Thirtieth Precinct were open on Sundays. Capt. Thompson reported yesterday that he gave the places complained of his strictest attention on Sunday last, but they were found to be effectually closed the entire day. He said he would continue to be vigilant.

Mr. Andrews commented on the report, saying he knew something about the way the excise law was enforced in Thompson's precinct. The Commissioner on a recent Sunday went through the precinct on a tour of inspection, and found the law openly violated. He had no trouble getting into several places himself.

The board had before it a petition signed by Patrolmen Emil L. Prachler, George T. Lennon, Charles H. Boyle, and George T. Sherwood, who were Roundsmen up to Jan. 15, when they were reduced to the ranks. They claimed that this action was taken wrongfully by the Board of Police, and that they were not given a trial.

Acting Chief Conlin reported that the four officers were remanded to patrol duty for general inefficiency, as several patrolmen under them were found violating the rules by a Roundsman from the Central Office while they were on duty.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline was directed to look into the matter and report.

President Roosevelt stated that there may be occasions when the Roundsmen were not at fault, but that the Roundsmen must be judged by the discipline of the patrolmen under them.

"I hesitate greatly," said Mr. Roosevelt, "to reverse the judgment in cases like this. The men have got to win their spurs again. The board must look to the Roundsmen for proper discipline among the patrolmen."

FIRST DECEIVED THE POLICE.

Man Pretended He Was Commissioner Roosevelt and Was Locked Up.

Policemen Sheridan, Mulligan, and Sullivan of the Church Street Station, while talking at Rector and West Streets at 2:30 yesterday morning about an open fanlight Sheridan had discovered, were suddenly interrupted by a man who, to their minds, was none other than Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

"I passed here in a street car, and saw nobody," said the man. "I have walked here from Cortlandt Street and found nobody. Now here are three of you in a bunch. What have you to say in explanation?"

There was a panic among the three policemen. They looked on an excellent imitation of the printed pictures of Mr. Roosevelt. Sheridan recollected that gleaming teeth were a distinguishing feature of Mr. Roosevelt. They were missing, sure enough. Sheridan blandly asked his questioner: "Who are you?"

The man began to back off, but Sheridan now recognized him as James Cassidy, who a year and a half ago had been fined for impersonating a Parkhurst detective.

Cassidy kept up the "bluff" by saying: "I want to see all of you at Headquarters to-day."

All three policemen laughed. Cassidy was taken to the Church Street Station. In the Tombs Police Court he told Justice Voorhis that he had been on his way to see a sick sister. He was fined $5, which was advanced by Lawyer John Hoyer.

Asked that the Law May be Enforced.

A committee of delicatessen storekeepers called on President Roosevelt at Police Headquarters yesterday and asked him to see that the Sunday law was fully enforced. They complained that some storekeepers kept their places open all day Sunday. The committee was anxious that delicatessen and grocery stores should be kept closed.

Commissioner Roosevelt informed them that the law allowed them to keep open until 10 A. M., and that the police would have to enforce the law as it stands. He assured them, however, that the law would be enforced to the very letter.

Not to Change Many Clerks.

President Roosevelt denied yesterday that the Police Commissioners intended to make any wholesale transfers in the clerical force of policemen now detailed at Police Headquarters.

It was published that the policemen now doing duty in the police building were to be replaced by civilians, and the bluecoats sent out to do patrol duty.

Commissioner Grant said that some time a change in this direction may be made in the Chief Clerk's office, but in no other. He said no material transfers were contemplated. On the other hand, he declared that the policemen who were detailed for clerical duty in the offices of Acting Chief Conlin, the Bureau of Information, the Detective Bureau, and rooms of the Acting Inspectors were indispensible.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLANS FOR THE RITCHIE-TOOKER WEDDING

It Will Take Place in Newport the Last Week in August.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28.—The wedding of Miss Emily Tooker and J. Wadsworth Ritchie will take place at All Saints' Chapel the last week in August. Miss Tooker returned from New-York on Thursday, and the time for the marriage was decided upon to-day. Bishop Potter of New-York will officiate.

William K. Vanderbilt will leave Westchester for Newport on the Valiant on Monday, and will remain here all Summer, living aboard his yacht. William Rhinelander Stewart of New-York arrived to-night and joined Mrs. Stewart, who has been the guest of Lispenard Stewart. The latter gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., and F. Brockholst Cutting arrived to-night for the season. Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny of New-York arrived at the Tiffany villa, Narragansett Avenue, to-day.

Other arrivals to-day included Edward J. Berwind and William S. Wills, returning from New-York; George W. Van Slyck, Mrs. W. M. G. Smith, A. J. Koonfield, J. G. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mrs. B. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hoyt, George Duval, New-York; Mrs. P. Edward Le Fevre, Miss Le Fevre, Brooklyn; A. J. Richter, L. G. Richter, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Messenger, Miss Messenger, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fuller, Chicago; the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shaw, and Miss Shaw, Orange, N. J.

John Ford of the English Embassy is the guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

A. Cass Canfield is registered at the Casino.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Thomson and family, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Ephron Cahn and family, St. Louis; Miss W. W. Rhodes, Washington; Charles Lord, New-York; Mrs. J. Madison Prarty, Miss Frarty, Mrs. J. R. M. Mallaney, O. K. Winsor, C. H. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Beal, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Henry Clews has ridden around the ocean drive on her wheel within an hour. The distance is said to be ten miles, and the time is regarded as the fastest yet made by a woman cyclist. A great interest has been created by Mrs. Clews's feat, and other society women are to try the run.

A DRAWBACK TO SMOKELESS POWDER

The Erosion Too Great to Permit Use in Large Seacoast Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The question is now presented whether smokeless powder will not injure the guns in which it is used. It has been definitely determined that this recently discovered composition cannot be used in seacoast guns; which are, of course, of the largest calibre. The large charges required for these guns produce great erosions.

There are two prominent classes or types of smokeless powder, between which there is great rivalry. One is known as the nitro-cotton type, having that substance as its base, while the other is known as the nitro-glycerine type, on account of its composition. Each type has its relative advantages and disadvantages, and the experts say that neither will entirely displace the other, but that each will find a field for its particular good qualities. For instance, nitro-glycerine powder has greater force and gives better ballistic results, although the erosion is greater. Nitro-glycerine is more stable, but the exudation of nitro-glycerine furnishes its disadvantage.

The main questions between the two types are, which gives the better ballistic results with the least erosion, and which presents the greatest stability. The nitro-glycerine type is found to be more serviceable in small arms, while the other type is especially useful in field and siege guns.

WILL BUILD THE NAVY'S SMALL BOATS

The Department Will Not Longer Be Bothered with Small Contracts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Government will hereafter build its own small boats and make the furniture intended for the cabins of its ships of war. It has been found that private firms are not inclined to undertake this work, there being no profit in the contracts. The naval constructors, on the other hand, are put to endless trouble over the work, which is of small importance compared with the construction of big vessels. The time and annoyance, and controversies growing out of building a cutter or a gig often amount to more than is exhausted on the larger projects.

The construction of the small boats needful on ships of war will be carried on at the navy yards, where also will be built the furniture. It is probable that a great deal of the latter work will be done at the Washington Yard, where there is a good equipment and the expert labor required. The furniture placed on board ship is of special design, strongly made of the best material.

The decision of Chief Constructor Hichborn to have this work done at the navy yards, the material to be purchased under contract, will result in a saving of money, as well as facilitating construction work of this kind.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Wedding To-day.—Miss Lois Mae Auten will be married to Charles Henry Warner at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Miss Auten is the daughter of Mrs. J. W. Auten.

—At Saratoga.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Prentice and family have left town for Saratoga, where they will spend two months. Later they will go to Cooperstown, N. Y., for a portion of the Fall.

—Mrs. Havemeyer at Newport.—Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has closed her town house, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and is occupying her cottage on Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

—The Thayer-Griffin Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Mae Griffin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes Griffin, to Arthur F. Thayer of Boston, will take place the first week in September.

—Engagement Announced.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Nina Ferris, a daughter of the late Dr. E. H. Ferris of this city, to Theodore Kearney Wilmerding.

—The Woods to Leave Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wood and Miss Wood will leave to-morrow for Richfield Springs, where they will spend the Summer.

Commencement at St. Stephen's School

The St. Stephen's Roman Catholic School, in East Twenty-eighth Street, held its annual commencement yesterday afternoon.

In the large audience were School Commissioner McSweeney, the Rev. Charles P. Colton, Chaplain John P. Chidwick, and Father McCabe.

At the close of the exercises diplomas were awarded to the following graduates:

Mary Keogh, Mary McLaughlin, Annie Dunleavy, Catherine Reilly, Gertrude O'Neill, Margaret Murphy, Catherine Farnan, Catharine Hayes, and Bessie Fisher; Joseph O. Mauborgne, Edward T. O'Grady, Frederick J. Lyman, James H. McGann, Eugene R. McArdle, William J. McAuliffe, and Martin J. Dunn.

The valedictorian of the girls' class was Mary Keogh, and of the boys' class, Joseph O. Mauborgne.

WITNESSES ARE MISSING

Police Accused of Sending Them Away to Save Capt. Eakins.

MRS. HERREMANN'S NIECE IS GONE

Said to Have Been Put Aboard an Ocean Steamer—Mrs. Soubinier's Husband Says She, Too, Was Sent Away.

At the trial of Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins before the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Hess, counsel for the accused Captain, asked Commissioner Andrews, who presided, to issue attachments for Mrs. Matilda Herremann and Witness Hellerung.

Commissioner Andrews said that when proof of the service of the subpoenas on the absent witnesses was submitted legal steps would be taken to compel their presence.

"I submit that Mrs. Herremann and Hellerung are in contempt now," said Lawyer Hess, "and they should be attached. We want them here."

"There are some witnesses we failed to get," broke in Mr. Moss, "because you put them out of the way, Mr. Hess."

"That is false," responded Lawyer Hess, "and Mr. Moss knew it was false when he made that statement."

Mr. Moss announced that a woman who was an important witness for the prosecution in the trial of the charges against Capt. Eakins had been sent away to Europe. "We intended to subpoena this witness," he said, "but last Wednesday she disappeared and we learned that she had been sent to Europe. She was sent away in such hurry that a tugboat had to be employed to put her aboard the steamer down the bay. The defendant was afraid of this witness."

The names of the missing witnesses were made public by Mr. Moss after recess. He informed Commissioner Andrews that two important witnesses had failed to appear. They were Marie Herreman, sister of the Lexow witness, and a Mr. Soubinier, husband of the proprietress of the place at 210 Thompson Street. He asked the Court to call the names of the two persons. This was done, but there was no response.

"I deem it my duty," continued Mr. Moss, "to apprise the Court that Mrs. Soubinier, the woman who was mentioned in the testimony of Mrs. Herreman, has disappeared and cannot be served with a subpoena. My information is that Mrs. Soubinier has been sent away from the City of New-York on a steamer to Europe. For the purpose of demonstrating this fact Mr. Soubinier was last night served with a subpoena. He rejected the subpoena, and said he would not come.

"It is supposed that he is now locked up in his house. I sent various agents this morning to try and get him here. Our agents have been followed by men sitting in the courtroom day after day. These men have heralded their movements. Only this morning Mr. Van Ryn, our agent, was assaulted. It is dangerous for our men to go into the Fifteenth Precinct. We supposed that the regular police protection was enough, but in the future we will have to get details from Headquarters to accompany our men.

"My information about Mrs. Soubinier is that she was sent away on a tug, which overtook the departing steamer in the bay. This information comes from her husband."

Mr. Moss added that the missing witness was about ready to tell a good deal about the police.

Mr. Hess denied all knowledge of the disappearance of Mrs. Soubinier. "We are not bound by any such statements as have been made," he said. "If Mr. Moss was anxious to have this woman here, he had ample time to subpoena her. This trial has been going on nearly three weeks. As for his agents being watched and assaulted, we have no detectives and no one employed to watch the Parkhurst people. That is furthest from our thoughts. The next time if Mr. Moss has any subpoenas to serve and his men are fearful of being assaulted, if they will go to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, they will get all the protection they want.

"We are not responsible for these attacks. I think these attacks are gotten up by the agents themselves to show their importance. They must show that they are doing something. It's moonshine. It's absurd to think that any one would attack a big man like Jennett or any of the agents who took their hands every time they went into these low, cheap dives and houses. We know nothing of these attacks and have no stool pigeons."

Mr. Moss said that, if Soubinier could not be induced to answer a subpoena, it was more than likely that an attachment would be issued against him to compel his presence.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Moss, "that Mrs. Soubinier was gotten out of the way. She keeps 210 Thompson Street, a notorious resort, and she could give important evidence."

Agent Whitney was then recalled, and Mr. Hess began to cross-examine him.

Agent Whitney of the Parkhurst society was one of the witnesses yesterday. He told of many evil resorts in Capt. Eakins's precinct. During the cross-examination of Whitney the fact was elicited that Mrs. Matilda Herremann had furnished to the Parkhurst society information about places in Eakins's precinct. Whitney said he had seen Mrs. Herremann at the rooms of the society on several occasions. He had also called on her a number of times.

Whitney said that Mrs. Herremann was perfectly willing to tell everything she knew about houses in the Fifteenth Precinct. He had called to see her at her home, 6 Sixth Avenue, under the direction of Superintendent Dennett. He had also conferred with Hellerung about getting evidence.

Whitney saw Mrs. Herremann at the society's rooms last Tuesday. He said she went there to collect a bill for a carpet which the stenographer of the society had purchased from her. This statement caused a little sensation.

"Did the carpet which the stenographer bought from Mrs. Herremann come out of one of her disorderly houses?" asked Lawyer Hess.

The question was objected to and sustained.

Lawyer Hess called attention to how Mrs. Herremann had been running around, first to the Parkhurst society and then to Capt. Eakins.

"We will admit," said Mr. Moss, "that our agents were sent on several occasions since the 1st of January to Mrs. Herremann's about information which she gave relative to places in the Fifteenth Precinct."

Mrs. Herremaan came into the courtroom about this time.

Agent Whitney admitted having been arrested once in a raid on a poker game. He said a man named Pease ran a game on West Fifty-third Street in 1880. Just before election a wardman came there and told Pease he would have to close up until after election. "If the Tammany Hall ticket was elected," continued Whitney, "the wardman said Pease could open again. Pease moved, and two days later he was raided. I happened to be there, and was taken in. Pease was only fined $10 by Judge McMahon. I was let go. Pease knew before he went to court that he would only be fined $10."

Whitney said he was also arrested, with Dennett, on a charge of conspiracy in the case of Detectives Jacobs and McManus, but nothing came of it.

At the conclusion of Agent Whitney's examination, Lawyer Moss moved that an attachment be issued against Mr. Soubinier of 210 Thompson Street, to compel his attendance in court. He instructed "Angel" Dennett, who served the subpoena on Soubinier, to prepare an affidavit of service. "With the exception of this witness," said Mr. Moss, "we rest our case."

Lawyer Hess called Mrs. Matilda Herremann. She admitted that she had employed a lawyer to obtain evidence against her sister's house. She paid him $125 for doing it. She got the money from Mr. Hellerung and repaid him. Lawyer Moss objected to the line of cross-examination, saying it was irrelevant. Mr. Hess said he wanted to attack the witness's credibility. Mr. Moss informed the Court that the matter which counsel was leading up to had been gone over before the Lexow committee. It was a matter, he said, which put Justice Hogan in a bad light.

"Let him go ahead," whispered Mrs. Herremann to Mr. Moss, "he will be sorry."

A part of the time the Lexow committee sat Mrs. Herremann said she was at Orange, N. J. "I stayed until the police sent word for me to come back," she said. "I think some of Capt. Eakins's men called me back."

Mrs. Herremann said her niece was now on the ocean, and had been put aboard the ship by the police.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

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A VICTORY FOR JACOB WORTH

Chairman of the Third Ward (Brooklyn) Committee Forced Out—Charges Against Him.

The Worth faction in the Third Ward, Brooklyn, whose members have been in the minority as regards officers of the Ward Committee, made a determined rush for power at a special meeting in the rooms of the County Committee, in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, last night.

The meeting had been called at the request of nineteen Worth delegates, and solely for the purpose of ascertaining—so the call read—the standing and officers of the district organizations. When the Secretary, S. J. Smith, had given all the information he had, Chairman Vass said that an adjournment was in order.

Delegate Charles Gouden of the Thirteenth District started the row that followed by demanding to know whether the Secretary, since the last meeting, had sent copies of certain resolutions to the Mayor and Police Commissioner. He was told he was out of order. Then he demanded that the Chairman apologize for certain alleged obnoxious remarks he had made when the call was presented to him on June 19.

Delegate McArdle, who had presented the call, specified the remarks, saying that Vass had called the members who signed it shysters, and the man who presented it a loafer.

Mr. Vass refused to apologize, and was about to call for an adjournment when McArdle demanded his resignation as Chairman. This Mr. Vass refused to give, and laughed. Confusion reigned for a moment. Delegate Webb made a test motion, which was decided out of order. Then he appealed from the decision of the Chairman, who put the appeal. His decision was reversed.

Mr. Gouden then moved that the President be suspended pending charges. Vass refused to put the motion and refused to put the appeal which followed. Gouden put both, and they were unanimously carried. Vass and Smith attempted to stop the storm, and finally, when J. T. Norton and F. L. Chadwick were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively, left the room.

The Worth people then appointed a committee, consisting of Gouden, McArdle, and Kingston, to prefer charges against Vass and Smith and to bring them before the General Committtee of Kings County.

After this they jubilantly adjourned. Michael J. Dady, back in the fold as a member of the Eighth District Association, gleefully watched the entire proceedings.

ADDRESS STOPPED BY STAMPING OF FEET

This High School Commencement Was, However, an Invitation Affair.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 28.—Isaac C. Hendrickson, a member of the Jamaica Normal School Board and ex-President of the local Board of Education, was compelled by the stamping of feet to break off in the middle of an address at the commencement of the Jamaica High School graduating class in the Opera House last evening, and the incident has caused a sensation in the village.

The class of '95 was the largest ever graduated from the high school and was the first to be graduated since the school was placed under the control of the Board of Regents. The Opera House was crowded when the hour for the commencement came. The hall seats about 700 persons.

After the regular exercises were over, Prof. Ballard called upon Mr. Hendrickson to make an address. It was late then, and Mr. Hendrickson continued to speak for some time. Finally, the sound of feet stamping came from the rear of the room. Mr. Hendrickson looked embarrassed, but, after a pause, continued speaking. The stamping of feet grew louder, however, and finally the speaker was obliged to bring his address to a sudden close and take his seat.

The graduates and others condemned the stamping as the act of rowdies, but as the commencement was an invitation affair this explanation has not been generally accepted, because it is regarded as an admission that rowdies were invited or were admitted without invitation. Some say that the audience was tired and nervous as a result of the prolonged exercises and the thunderstorm, and that Mr. Hendrickson's long address was out of place.

BRONX RIVER SEWER COMMISSION MEETS

Committee Named to Report on a Project That May Cost $15,000,000.

The Bronx River Sewer Commission, which was recently appointed by Gov. Morton to consider the feasibility of constructing a sewer and roadway through the Bronx Valley, met in the Mayor's office yesterday for the first time. Mayor Strong, Mayor Peane of Yonkers, Mayor Lewis of Mount Vernon, Francis M. Carpenter, Chairman of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors; Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Charles A. Wilson of Mount Vernon, James Wood of Mount Kisco, W. D. Baldwin of Yonkers, and Fordham Morris and Archibald D. Van Orden of this city were present.

Mr. Morris was made President of the commission, Mr. Baldwin Vice President, and Mr. Wood Secretary. Messrs. Van Orden, Baldwin, Carpenter, Wood, and Morris were appointed a committee to examine the proposition before the commission and report.

It is estimated that the project, if carried into effect, will cost $15,000,000. It is the duty of this commission simply to pass upon the desirability and feasibility of the project and to report to the Legislature next year.

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NOT TO KEEP MR. MITCHEL

The Fire Marshal Will Resign or Otherwise Leave Office.

BOARD TO REORGANIZE THE BUREAU

Conference Between Commissioners and Fire Underwriters—Policeman C. J. Lenz Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The announcement that Fire Marshal James Mitchel will vacate his office by resignation of otherwise is accurate but anticipatory. Although the Fire Commissioners will not tell what their plans are, it is known that this step toward reorganizing the Marshal's bureau has been decided upon.

The Commissioners have been swayed principally by Mr. Mitchel's assertion that he did not know the character of his assistants, Lenz and Frank, in the face of proof that he was warned that two suspected men were on his staff and that they were these dismissed and disgraced men.

It may not be until the middle of July before Marshal Mitchel will cease to be a bureau chief in the department, but the discussions in regard to his bureau for the last two or three days have been in regard to reorganization, not retention in office.

At the conference yesterday at the headquarters of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, between its sub-committe of five and Fire Commissioners La Grange and Ford, there was a cordial discussion of interests. Fire Marshal Mitchel was referred to in complimentary terms by several of the committeemen, but there was no urging of his retention by them, and the Commissioners left not only unpledged, but unembarrassed.

The conference was, according to all, mutually satisfactory, there being a free exchange of views and the proffering of useful and timely suggestions.

Fire Marshal Mitchel, Morris Hirschkopf, and Acting District Attorney Davis were in consultation yesterday.

"We are simply going over the old matters," Mr. Davis said, "with a view to strengthening the arson cases already in hand."

Koppel Friedland's application for a reduction of bail from $10,000 to $3,000 will be heard to-day by Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Davis will consent that Friedland's bail be reduced to $6,000.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Policeman Charles J. Lenz for bribery in connection with the Louis Gordon fire on July 24 last at 21 Walker Street. Lenz is accused of accepting $100 from Gordon, and with having shared it with Milch, the informer.

NICKEL STEEL IN STRUCTURAL WORK

An Animated Controversy in the Navy as to Its Utility.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There is another heated controversy among the Naval Bureau chiefs, this time over the structural steel of warships. The constructors have been using in recent years plain steel in the beams, struts, and girders which form the framework of the hull of vessels. Over this are placed the protective steel plates of varied thicknesses and treatment, according to the vitality of the portion to be covered.

Some of the department officials, notably, it is said, members of the Steel-Inspection Board, have proposed that the structural material be nickel steel. It is asserted that this material, which has furnished such excellent armor plates, will be stronger than the all steel at present used. The proposition is opposed strenuously by the constructors and the engineers, on the ground that greater strength is not required in the material used for the framing. Plain steel is sufficient for the purpose, which is that of support, where rigidity counts for more than tensile strength. Nickel steel would be harder to work probably, and, more than all, it costs about twice as much as plain steel. Besides, were nickel steel adopted for structural work the production would be limited to two concerns—the Carnegie company and the Bethlehem company, the American rights to use the alloy being confined to the armor-plate makers. This monopoly will probably serve as an important argument against the use of nickel steel.

The engineers have had slight experience with nickel steel in an experimental way. It is not known definitely yet whether the material will be of value to that branch of the navy, where it was used for boiler plating. As in the case of structural material, the boiler plates made of nickel steel cost the Government double the price of all steel. The constructors say that for all the economical purposes of the service all steel is itself really better material than is necessary, for in many cases iron would answer as well as the more expensive steel.

SHE WROTE OFFENSIVE LETTERS

Miss Dwyer of Rockland Lake Arrested by Anthony Comstock.

NYACK, N. Y., June 28.—Miss Sadie Dwyer of Rockland Lake was arrested yesterday by Anthony Comstock. She is alleged to have written improper letters to scores of young ladies and others.

Miss Dwyer lives with her grandfather, Frank Dwyer. Her parents are dead. Her methods are said to have been peculiar. She would write letters, so it is said, to prominent young women and sign them with the names of respectable girls. The letters would be very offensive in tone, and would implicate young men and women. Hundreds of such letters, it is charged, have been written by her. She has even sent some to Europe. In many instances the letters have been returned to the parties whose names were signed to them. Of course the persons receiving the returned letters were greatly surprised. Miss Dwyer's handwriting was finally recognized. A prominent citizen of Rockland Lake made a charge against her to Mr. Comstock, and her arrest is the result.

Miss Dwyer has written several letters to Dr. Buchanan, the condemned wife murderer, at Sing Sing Prison, saying that she would send him something to commit suicide with. These were intercepted by the Warden and returned to the Rockland Lake Post Office.

Flushing High School Graduates.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 28.—The commencement exercises of the Flushing High School were held this evening. The graduates were:

Helen C. Bouse, Sadie V. Cain, Margaret Crawford, Ida M. English, Annie M. Fitzpatrick, Susie A. Frank, Lillian T. Lawrence, Eva M. U. Tully, Marie Louise Waters, Liegfried T. Barron, Frank C. Bouse, Kenneth B. Emiman, and Edward C. Molina. The valedictorian was Helen C. Bouse and the salutatorian Kenneth B. Emiman.

Department honors were awarded as follows: English mathematics, Miss M. Waters; science, Helen C. Bouse; ancient language, Margaret Crawford; modern language, Kenneth B. Emiman; history, Liegfried T. Barron.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. J. W. Chickering of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Diplomas were presented by E. W. Harris, President of the Board of Education.

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CITY AND VICINITY

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-20 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—During the Summer season there will be additional mail trains run from here to all the stations in the Catskills. The train having the mail car attached will leave here via the West Shore at 8 o'clock P. M., connecting at Kingston at 6:35 o'clock via the Ulster and Delaware for Katerskill, Roxbury, and all the other stations to Hobart. The return train will leave Hobart at 5:25 o'clock A. M., three hours earlier than the present mail train, and will thus collect all the late mail along the route.

—The twelfth annual Summer night's festival of the John A. Wrede Association will take place this evening at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue.

—On complaint of Acting Captain Grant of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, the Excise Board yesterday revoked the license of Joseph Nagl of 139 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

—A meeting of the Irish National Federation will be held at Cooper Union, Room 26, to-morrow, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major John Byrne and John J. Delaney will address the meeting.

—Henry Meyer, formerly a famous gambler, will speak at the men's meeting of the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. George S. Avery, the New-England evangelist, will address young men in Association Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M.

—W. R. Johnston of 314 Fifth Avenue, the decorative artist, sails to-day on the City of Rome.

Brooklyn.

—Assistant Corporation Counsel Angell began suit in the City Hall Civil Court, in three test cases to recover the penalty of $25, imposed by the city ordinance on the trolley companies for violating the speed ordinance. The Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic Avenue, and De Kalb Avenue Companies are served. They have until July 3 to answer.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Fly Fishers' Club was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are James Rice, Jr., F. S. Howard, Richard Sayre, Charles A. Bryan, A. Snedeker, C. A. Townsend, and J. R. Barnett.

—William A. Brown, Theodore Drake, Daniel O'Reilly, and Frederick A. Davis, Democrats, who were removed by the Republican Board of Audit in January, have been reinstated. They resumed their places yesterday.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, denied an application for an injunction in the suit of Samuel H. Comstock against William H. Foose, to dissolve their copartnership as weighers and gaugers.

—The Twenty-third Regiment Band will give a concert in Prospect Park this afternoon, and the Forty-seventh Regiment Band will play at Fort Greene.

—Thomas Cassin, furniture dealer of 58 and 60 Myrtle Avenue, has made a general assignment to Edwin C. Low.

—The public schools were closed for the Summer vacation yesterday. They will be reopened Sept. 3.

Long Island.

—Rockville Centre Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: Isaac W. Dean, Noble Grand; Dr. F. T. De Lano, Vice Grand; Louis Leder, Recording Secretary; C. E. Gritman, Treasurer; F. E. Gager, Grand Lodge Representative.

—The new Long Island Railroad extension to Fort Pond Bay is completed as far as Neapeague Beach, opposite the life saving station.

Yonkers.

—Nepera Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men have elected the following new officers: Sachen—John J. Sloane; Senior Sagamore—F. C. Randall; Junior Sagamore—Philip Trask; Keeper of Wampum—Allen Gower; Collector of Wampum—James Egan; Representatives—James A. Taggart, Allen Gower, and John J. Sloane.

—Yonkers Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—Gustave Kleine; Vice Grand—William Hetherington; Secretary—G. W. Speedling; Treasurer—Jacob Rose; Representative to Grand Lodge—James D. McIntyre, with R. H. Nugent as proxy. They will be installed July 18.

—The seventh annual regatta of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will be held today. The start will be as soon after 10 o'clock as possible. Ladies are invited to visit the clubhouse and witness the races. There will be music and dancing at night.

—The members of Kitching Post, G. A. R., went to New-York Thursday evening to participate in the annual reunion of the Fifth New-York Duryea Zouaves, the occasion being the anniversary of the battle of Gaines's Hill, June 27, 1862.

—The Lowerre Hose Company, connected with the Yonkers Fire Department, will build a frame hose and carriage house on the north side of Lawrence Street.

—Postmaster J. G. P. Holden, editor of The Yonkers Gazette, attended the annual meeting of the New-York State Press Association at Lake George.

—The Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart has returned to his charge as pastor of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church after an enjoyable vacation in Vermont.

—The pupils of the High School have presented to Dr. Gadsby, the retiring Principal, copies of the complete works of Lowell, Holmes, and others.

—A permit has been granted to Magician Harry Kellar for a frame and brick dwelling at 10 Sunnyside Drive, three stories, size 39 by

Saturday
June 29-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CHARITY MADE BANKRUPT

Brooklyn Commissioners Who Left a Deficit of $252,000.

BLIND AUDITING OF THE ACCOUNTS

Commissioner Burtis, ex-Commissioner Gott, Mayor Schieren, and Auditor Keller Give Testimony.

Only one session of the Assembly Committee on Cities, which is investigating the Kings Country penal and charitable institutions and the department governing them, was held yesterday.

Ex-Commissioner B. Frank Gott was the first witness. He said he was appointed a Commissioner in 1887, and held office until Jan. 1, 1895. Commissioners Murphy and Nolan were his associates during his latter years in office until Jan. 1, 1894, when Commissioner Adolph Simis was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Nolan, who died in office.

Col. Gott's colleagues in the board during the first years of his office were Commissioners Ray and Hines. Col. Gott was then in the minority, because Commissioners Ray and Hines acted against him.

Col. Gott said he found a number of useless items in the supply schedules, and he told Supply Clerk Hicks to eliminate them.

Q.—It has been testified here that the Commissioners who succeeded Murphy and Nolan eliminated 2,000 items from the schedule? A.—And they attempted to buy them from the emergency account without advertising for bids.

Q.—What was the financial condition of the department when Ray and Hines left office? A.—It was bankrupt.

Q.—What was the deficiency? A.—It amounted to $252,000.

Q.—Did you make a report to anybody? A.—There is no one to whom we made reports.

Q.—Did you not report to the Board of Supervisors? A.—No; but it came before that board when we wished to go to Albany to get authority to issue bonds for $200,000 to make up the deficiency. We made a statement afterward to the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—Did any deficiency arise after you made that statement? A.—Other deficiencies arose afterward.

Q.—What were the deficiencies? A.—In the supply accounts—unpaid bills of contractors. They were due to the fact that deficiencies of former years kept on accumulating.

Q.—If the deficiency was $252,000, why did you not ask for the full amount? A.—Because at that time we knew of only $200,000 deficiency. The rest was discovered later.

Q.—If there was a deficiency in April, 1890, of $252,000 and the Legislature gave you $200,000, why did you ask the Board of Estimate for $50,000? A.—To pay off the balance of indebtedness.

Q.—How then did you have a surplus in August, 1891, of $198,000? A.—I was not aware that we had. I cannot explain that.

Q.—The County Treasurer's report of Aug. 1, 1891, shows such a surplus? A.—I won't attempt to explain it. Commissioner Murphy was Treasurer of the board. He is at Shippan Point, near Stamford, Conn.

Col. Gott was then excused until July 8.

County Auditor Frederick Keller was the next witness. He was elected County Auditor in 1889 and 1892. He explained the method of auditing bills.

Q.—Do you know the amount of money appropriated by the Board of Estimate for the Department of Charities and Correction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So you don't know whether a department is overdrawing its account or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You audit bills as long as the County Treasurer will pay? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you ever receive notice of money paid by the department to the County Treasurer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How are county ward bills paid? A.—From the general account.

Q.—How do you know such bills are correct? A.—They bear the names of the children and the committing magistrate. The House of the Good Shepherd sends the original commitments with the bills.

Commissioner John H. Burtis, Treasurer of the Department of Charities and Correction, was then called. He has been a Commissioner since Jan. 1, 1895.

Q.—What changes have been made in the business methods of the department since you have been there? A.—Penitentiary bills used to be made to the Warden, and money was paid direct to him, but now all bills and payments are made to the Treasurer of the board.

Commissioner Burtis said the most radical change made in the employes of the department since his incumbency was the appointment of Assistant Chief Engineer Miller, at King's Park. He thought Chief Engineer McCanna should have been removed, but he found the other Commissioners opposed the removal. Mr. Burtis was asked about Commissioner Henry's statement that several important changes that were deemed necessary in the clerical force could not be made because he would not consent to a deal.

"Commissioner Henry," he said, "wanted to supplant two Democrats with two other Democrats. I wanted to appoint one Republican and said that, if two Democrats were to be appointed, the two Democrats then in office were just as good as any two Democrats we could get."

Q.—How much money was turned over to the County Treasurer on May 1? A.—$889.02. The receipts were $3,442.64. I expect next month that we will turn over to the County Treasurer about $20,000.

Q.—Why are not moneys earned by the department turned over immediately to the County Treasurer? A.—No reason whatever.

Q.—You spend money out of these accounts that ought to be expended out of the appropriation? A.—Yes. But this money is spent for tickets for United States prisoners, which is paid back to us by the Government, and the County Treasurer has no authority to pay money for such purposes.

Q.—Is it not a pernicious system, and does it not open the door to dishonesty? A.—Not if the Commissioners are honest.

Q.—But if the Commissioners were dishonest there would be no check upon them? A.—No; no more than there is on a bank cashier. There isn't a penny that is spent for which there is not a voucher.

Q.—Has the character of bidding changed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there class bidding? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have bids been made at rates below cost? A.—Yes; a man would put in a bid for cut hay at about one-half of market rates. He did that because he knew little cut hay was used. But if he had obtained the contract he would have lost $25,000, for we would have used cut hay instead of straw for bedding, and he would have furnished it according to his bid, too. But his bid was higher in the aggregate than the others, and he lost it. His name was John Kipp. He had been a contractor under former Commissioners. Either he or another man bid 25 cents a bushel for shelled corn, which is worth 50 cents a bushel, and the contract was given to him. He said that the department wouldn't use ten bushels a year, but I have told him we shall use 1,000 bushels this year.

Q.—Does the fact that the board consists of two Democrats and one Republican affect the management of the department? A.—Not the business management, but there are not as many Republicans in the department as there would be if the board consisted of two Republicans and one Democrat. There would be a Republican counsel to the board, for instance.

Q.—Does the counsel to the board render any services? A.—He gives us an opinion occasionally. He gave us an elaborate one yesterday.

Mr. Hirsh asked Commissioner Burtis if he knew the rules governing the penitentiary. He said he was familiar with a few of them.

Q.—Do you know the rule for sending men to the dark cell? A.—I don't know it.

Q.—Who made the rule governing the practice of depriving prisoners of food? A.—I think it's not a practice.

Q.—Do you think a man should be thrown out for handing cigars to a prisoner? A.—Yes, for if dynamite should be smuggled into the jail in a cigar the Board of Charities would be held responsible for it to the public.

Q.—Why did a man commit suicide in a dark cell? A.—I think he was insane. He was put there because he refused to work. I did not think of the offense was sufficient to put the man in the cell.

Q.—Were you ever in a dark cell? A.—Yes, for five minutes, but I thought it was an hour.

Q.—Do you think it a severe punishment? A.—Not as severe as basting with a cat-o'-nine tails. I think a man could get used to it. I think a man might live in one a long time if he was fed. But I would prefer to have men punished with the lash or the treadmill.

Q.—Do you know a convict is expected to do as much work without food as he is expected to do with food? A.—Yes, and I don't like it. Some punishment must be inflicted upon recalcitrant prisoners. It's a problem to know just what to do with them.

Commissioner Burtis said he had an interview recently with a convict who was in constant fear of being put in a dark cell because, he said, rumors were in the air that men who failed to perform their tasks would be put in there.

The Commissioner said he visited the penitentiary June 7 in the evening, and Warden Hayes, his Deputy, and a yard keeper were absent. They should have been there. He spoke of it to Commissioner Henry, and to the Deputy Warden. He thought either the Warden or his Deputy should be in the prison all the time.

Mayor Schieren was then asked to testify. He said he was a member of the Board of Estimate.

Q.—Do you appropriate funds for the payment of deficiencies in the Department of Charities? A.—I cannot answer specifically. Such appropriations are made for other departments.

Q.—Is it intended that appropriations shall be used for deficiencies? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Unless the board specifically appropriates money for a deficiency, can money be used to pay such deficiencies? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—The statement as presented this year did not include a sum for a deficiency. Would you consider the Board of Charities justified in paying a deficiency from last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Last year a sum of $80,000 for deficiencies was not allowed. Would the board be justified in paying such a deficiency in spite of the action of the Board of Estimate? A.—No; but the Law Department decided that under certain circumstances sums of money could be transferred from one account to another. No account is taken by our board of the earnings of the Department of Charities.

Q. (by Assemblyman Foley)—Did your board ever allow a deficiency to the Board of Charities? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you examine into the needs of the department before allowing an appropriation? A.—No.

Q.—Then how do you arrive at a decision as to what amount shall be appropriated? A.—Well, by inquiries of the Commissioners.

Commissioner Burtis was then recalled.

Q.—You know that your department is not permitted by law to expend any money not appropriated for it? A.—I think that is a question for lawyers and judges to decide.

Q.—Do you know whether your board exceeds the appropriation? A.—It has not exceeded what was earned and appropriated. The money appropriated is one thing and the money earned is another thing, and we don't go over it.

Q.—Do you know of the law which allows only 5 per cent. of the entire number of convicts to be employed on one kind of labor? A.—No, Sir. I never heard of that law. My colleagues never told me of it.

Q.—Are you familiar with the law which prohibits the employment of convicts as mechanics? A.—No. I don't think convicts are employed as mechanics.

Commissioner Burtis said that since Jan. 1, 1895, the penitentiary chapel had been enlarged so that 900 men can now be accommodated in it. Previously only a few could hear the Sunday services. A hospital had also been constructed for sick convicts.

Q.—Commissioners Simis and Henry went in office as reformers, didn't they? A.—They are reformers so far as the Democratic Party is concerned.

Commissioner Burtis said the ovens at the penitentiary were in wretched condition and in a dangerous position when he became a Commissioner.

Q.—Commissioners Simis and Henry could have seen these things, couldn't they? A.—Well, they wanted the support of the Republican Party.

Commissioner Burtis said he hoped that improved facilities would be given for the bathing of prisoners. The present accommodations, he said, are few and unwholesome. He hoped to have a large bathhouse built in a year or so.

Chief Engineer McCanna, Mr. Burtis said, had recently suspended Assistant Chief Engineer Miller at King's Park for neglect of duty, but the board had reinstated Mr. Miller because it had no confidence in Chief Engineer McCanna. He said he had seldom found Chief Engineer McCanna on duty. He had no tangible reason for his prejudice against Chief Engineer McCanna.

Q.—Why was Engineer Foley dismissed lately? A.—I accepted Commissioner Henry's statement that Foley had disobeyed orders, and voted for Foley's dismissal because I believed Commissioner Henry.

Police Justice John J. Walsh of the Adams Street Police Court was the next witness. He said there is no way to keep track of a child after it is committed to an institution. No records are kept concerning the children after they are sent to an institution.

The committee adjourned to Monday, July 8.

MARTIN IS A SURE THIEF-TAKER

After a Two-Mile Chase He Made His Second Capture in Maspeth.

MASPETH, L. I., June 28.—Henry Martin, who is employed by the residents of Maiden Lane as a private night watchman, captured a burglar early this morning after a two-mile chase.

Martin saw two men leaving the yard of Louis Possner, in Grand Street, about 3:20. As he approached them the men ran out, one going down the North Hempstead Plank Road and making his escape. The other ran down Grand Street in the direction of Brooklyn, and Martin caught him near Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The prisoner was taken to Newtown. He had a "jimmy," a candle, and several pawn tickets. When arraigned before Judge Montevere, he gave his name as Schwab and said he lived in New-York City. He was held in $1,000.

This is the second time Watchman Martin has distinguished himself as a thief-taker. He was seriously wounded one night last Fall by James Harmon, who had broken into the same place that Schwab was attempting to enter. Martin, after being shot, pursued Harmon, and shot him in the leg, breaking it, and bringing his prisoner to the ground, when Martin captured him.

BANK ACCUSED OF UNDERVALUING PACKAGES

An Express Company Claims Extra Fees from a Philadelphia Concern.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Adams Express Company to-day brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia to recover additional compensation on shipments of money.

The plaintiff claims that the contents of packages of money transported by the express company for the bank have been undervalued, to the extent of "many hundreds of thousands of dollars," and that the amount of uniform and customary and reasonable charges of which the Adams Express Company has been deprived and defrauded will, upon accounting, be largely in excess of $2,000.

The Fourth Street National Bank is one of the most prominent financial institutions in this city.

Excursionists Aboard City of Rome.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which will sail to-day for Glasgow, will carry out three excursion parties among her cabin passengers. The largest of these numbers 340. It was organized and will be accompanied by Dr. W. A. Croffut, late of the United States Geological Survey. These tourists will visit many of the noted places of Europe. In the party is W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, who will make a study of educational systems abroad.

Thirty-three members of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union will sail as a party on the City of Rome, and, while abroad, will visit Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Another party, numbering twenty-two members, and under the care of the Rev. George P. Mains of Brooklyn, will be among the City of Rome's voyagers.

A complete list of that vessel's passengers will be found in another column.

Baptized and Then Hanged.

JACKSON, Ky., June 28.—"Bad" Tom Smith was hanged in the jail yard here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of 5,000 people. Smith made a full and complete confession of the murder of Dr. Rader, who was invited to Smith's house and killed for his money. Sheriff Combs, with a strong guard, this morning led the prisoner to the river, three hundred yards from the jail, where he was baptized by the Rev. Messrs. Carpenter and Kelly. After his baptism Smith was led back to his cell and awaited the hour of execution.

Maritime Canal Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, for organization, held June 11, the following were re-elected officers of the company for the ensuing year: President—Hiram Hitchcock; Vice President—Charles P. Daly; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas B. Atkins.

DR. CYRUS EDSON RESIGNS

Says He Cannot Remain in the Health Board Under the Mayor's Terms.

FIVE NEW CITY MARSHALS APPOINTED

Mayor Strong Decides to Reorganize the Examining Board of Plumbers—Power of Removal May Be Tested.

Mayor Strong can act under the power of removal law until noon next Monday, when, so far as he is concerned, it ceases to be operative. He has, however, finished most of his work in this direction. Dr. Cyrus Edson has resigned as a Health Commissioner, and Dr. Daniel Lewis may be appointed in his place. It is thought that President Wilson of the Health Board will remain in office.

Several small office holders lost their places yesterday under the power of removal law. Five new City Marshals were appointed.

Frank C. Langley, a Brookfield Republican of the Twenty-third Assembly District, was named as a City Marshal, to succeed Morris Cohen, removed by the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Langley was assigned to the Eleventh District.

Jacob Katzenstein, one of Edward Lauterbach's followers in the Republican County Committee from the old Sixth District, was appointed to succeed William J. Hirschfield, removed.

Max Gross, a Brookfield Republican from the old Fifth District, was made a City Marshal, to succeed Solomon Cohen.

Edward J. Healey was appointed a City Marshal in place of George Simon, and was assigned to the Third District Court. He is a member of the Independent County Organization, and was recommended for the appointment by Charles Steckler and Ernest Harvier.

George Rudolph, a King's Bridge Republican, was selected to be a City Marshal, to succeed James McAuley, who was attached to the Tenth Judicial District Court.

Only a few of the old Tammany Marshals are now left. It was said yesterday that City Marshal Jonn M. Delmour, who is attached to the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, may be removed to-day. This is the most lucrative of all the City Marshalships, but it is for the Controller to say what City Marshal shall do the work.

The Mayor has decided to reorganize the Examining Board of Plumbers. He sent word to the appointive members of the board yesterday that their places would be filled by others. The appointive members are Joseph W. O'Brien and Michael Ryan, master plumbers, and James McGovern, journeyman. The other members of the board are Col. George D. Scott, Chief Inspector of Plumbing in the Department of Buildings, and Horace Loomis, Engineer in Charge of Sewers in the Department of Public Works. They are ex-officio members. Complaints had been made against the appointive members, and the Mayor will name their successors to-day.

Up to this time no question as to the Mayor's right to make removals under the law has been carried to the courts. Commissioner of Public Works Daly, when removed, talked of making an issue of the matter, but he did not do so. The question may now be tested, however.

James H. Haslin, who was removed as a Commissioner of the Park Avenue Improvement, to make a place for Henry L. Stoddard, has served notice on Mr. Stoddard that he considers his removal illegal, and that he will take steps to get his office back. Mr. Haslin also served a similar notice on the Board of Park Avenue Improvement Commissioners.

Commissioner Stoddard called on the Mayor about the matter, and the Mayor referred it to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Haslin is a member of the Tammany organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Oliver B. Stout, a veteran newspaper man, who has been for years a School Inspector in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, was removed a few days ago by Mayor Strong. The Mayor received a petition from the school teachers of the wards to reinstate Mr. Stout, and yesterday he did so by appointing Mr. Stout in place of William H. Keyes, who was removed.

Elihu Root, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Horace Porter, and Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield had a conference with the Mayor yesterday, and it was thought that they were talking of what action should be taken while the power of removal law is still operative.

Evidently Health Commissioner Edson and Mayor Strong could not agree upon the conditions under which Dr. Edson should remain in office. Dr. Edson's letter of resignation follows:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: I have carefully considered your request, made on the 24th inst., that I should hand you my resignation, to take effect on the appointment of my successor, with the general understanding that it might be held indefinitely, and I have concluded that I cannot consistently comply with your wishes.

From a business or political standpoint your proposition may perhaps be reasonable and right, but as I am neither a business man nor a politician, I cannot but feel I would be seriously compromised if I accepted it. I have given the best portion of my life to the service of the Board of Health, commencing on the lowest round of the ladder. I have held nearly every subordinate position to which a physician is eligible. Through all these offices I have been progressively promoted without a backward step.

I was appointed Commissioner about two years ago, without solicitation directly or indirectly, and the term for which I was appointed has still about four years to run. I have served through several epidemics, and have had the good fortune to direct my subordinates to such effect as to repeatedly stamp out contagious disease when it seriously threatened the people of this city.

I believe the Board of Health was never so efficient as at the present time, but my record, Mr. Mayor, is well known, and it is not necessary, nor does it please me, to recall it to the minds of my fellow-citizens. I feel that to accept your proposition and remain Commissioner of Health under the conditions you impose would be to part with an element of manhood which I prize highly, namely, self-respect.

I am quite unwilling to hold the position for any time under new conditions not imposed by law. Therefore, in order to comply as nearly as I can with your request, I respectfully tender my resignation as Commissioner of Health, to take effect on the 1st day of July next. I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, CYRUS EDSON,
Commissioner.

Speaking of his resignation, Dr. Edson said:

I had a consultation with the Mayor last Monday. He then asked me to tender my resignation in such a manner that he might, if he chose, hold it indefinitely. I am not a business man or a politician, and therefore could not conform to the Mayor's proposition. I thereupon wrote my resignation to take effect immediately, and it was accepted. I have been in the Health Department for fifteen years, and I have grown tired of it. As for the emolument coming from the position, I have, since I offered my resignation, made contracts worth more than three times the salary of a Health Commissioner, which is $4,000.

The Mayor had nothing to say yesterday about Dr. Edson's resignation, further than that he had not as yet selected his successor.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who resigned as Health Commissioner two years ago, could doubtless have the appointment, but it is said that he does not want to resume his old duties.

Dr. Edson yesterday arranged his papers, preparatory to taking final leave of the department. He told his associates that it would be his last day in the office.

Dr. Edson entered the Health Department fifteen years ago as Assistant Sanitary Inspector for two months during the Summer. He held this position for two years, during which time a smallpox epidemic threatened the city. His services in this period were recognized by his promotion to the position of Chief Inspector of Adulterated Foods. While occupying this position he discovered and exposed a number of adulteries of food and wines.

He was next promoted to the position of Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, the highest position under the Health Commissioners. Mayor Gilroy made him a Commissioner in 1893.

Dr. Edson has accepted the position of editor of The American Physician, and also the office of medical director of one of the largest business concerns in New-York.

SORRY TO PART WITH DR. EDSON.

Members of the State Board of Health Express Their Regrets.

The New-York State Board of Health met yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Hotel. Dr. F. O. Donohue presided.

Dr. Donohue and Owen Cassidy of Havana were appointed a committee to investigate tuberculosis.

Dr. Cyrus Edson entered the room during the proceedings, and tendered his resignation as a member of the board. Owen Cassidy, on behalf of the board, expressed regret.

"No man coming in," said he, "can take the same stand as Dr. Edson has maintained in this board. The stand he maintained has not been that of a politician, but the stand of a man who has always guided us right in all our councils, and I move that a committee of two be appointed to draw up resolutions of regret."

Dr. Edson said he was sorry to part with the members of the board.

"I fell more regret," said he, "in parting from you than in parting with my office."

There were present at the meeting Attorney General Hancock, Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Jones, Rochester; Dr. Adams, Watertown; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Dr. Cyrus Edson, State Engineer Adams, and Senator Smelzer, Secretary.

President Donohue and Mr. Cassidy were selected to draw up resolutions of regret at Dr. Edson's resignation.

MR. MORGAN INVITED TO ASSIST

Cordage Company's Reorganization Committee Ask Him to Help Place It on a Paying Basis.

It was said yesterday that, having brought to successful completion the Government bond contract, and having straightened the tangle among the trunk line railroads, J. Pierpont Morgan had been invited to assist in the reorganization of the United States Cordage Company. One of the prominent bankers interested in the reorganization said yesterday of the invitation to Mr. Morgan: "Mr. Morgan is by far the largest holder of the bonds of the United States Cordage Company. He holds twice as many bonds as any other single bondholder of the company. I think that he will certainly have a word to say in a day or two in regard to the matter."

A member of the Bondholders' Protective Committee spoke to the same effect, and added: "After all, we will no doubt be persuaded to go into the reorganization."

In order that there may be time to reconcile possible conflicting interests, the Reorganization Committee has extended the time for receiving deposits under its plan to July 12. By that time the situation can be well canvassed and there will have been abundant opportunity for those interested to make themselves acquainted with the facts of the case. Cordage receivers have in preparation and almost completed a considerable amount of information in reply to a series of questions formulated by the stockholders' committee. This information will cover the whole of the ground.

The Niles committee of security holders has issued a circular, by which it appears from a reported examination of the company's books, that 8,000 tons of the 25,000 tons of bankers' binding twine remain unsold. The new company started with $3,141,115 working capital. It paid from this $405,000 maturing liens; it lost in purchases of raw material $350,000; it paid $500,000 on account of the Pearson mill; it paid $30,000 to sell the bankers' binding twine; it lost in conducting the business in 1894, $572,000; it paid $450,000 first mortgage interest, and it lost by sale of securities $140,000, or a total of all these items of $2,647,000. Only a small number of the mills have been operated and there are at least fifteen or sixteen mills which could be profitably employed. It costs $100,000 per annum to maintain them in idleness.

The committee believes that the Cordage Company has little or no equity in the merchandise pledged for loans. The company has no free capital, little free merchandise, and no real equity in loans. Interest charges of over $100,000 are due before the close of the year. With a working capital, in ordinary years the company ought to earn $500,000 on a gross business of $5,000,000. A good authority estimates the real estate of the company as worth $3,500,000, on which there are liens of $1,250,000.

If a majority of the bonds should be deposited with the Reorganization Committee, the plan could be carried through independently of the stockholders. The underwriting syndicate for the new Cordage bonds will receive a commission of 5 per cent.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE A SPEED TRIAL

Will Be Tested by Naval Officers in the English Channel.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Herbert has designated Capt. Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan a board to conduct a speed trial of the American Line steamer St. Louis in accordance with the provisions of the Ocean Mail Subsidy act.

These officers, who were selected because of their familiarity with such tests, will leave New-York on board the St. Louis Aug. 7. At Southampton the ship will be docked and cleaned ready for the trial, which will take place in the English Channel between Aug. 14 and 24, the St. Louis being scheduled to sail for home on the latter date. The two naval officers will lay off a course measuring about 100 miles in the Channel, and the St. Louis will be speeded repeatedly over this carefully measured course to determine whether she complies with the requirements of the postal law calling for a maintained speed of 20 knots per hour for four hours.

No doubt is expressed that the St. Louis will show her ability to fill these conditions with relative ease, but great interest will centre of the trial, as it is thought the officials of the American company will give the ship free rein, and perhaps develop a phenomenal burst of speed.

Society of Mechanical Engineers.

DETROIT, June 28.—The convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers came to a close at noon to-day. Three interesting papers were read at its session this morning—one by Prof. R. C. Carpenter of Ithaca, N. Y.; the second, a joint paper by Dugald C. Jackson, Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of Wisconsin, and A. W. Righter, and delivered by G. M. Gambrill of Syracuse, N. Y. The committee appointed to nominate officers of the association will meet in New-York in September and announce its report. The convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis in December.

Council of Commercial Travelers.

COLUMBUS, June 28.—The Supreme Council of the United Commercial Travelers met in eighth annual session here to-day. The special council is the court of highest resort to the seventy-seven councils of the order from Maine to Texas. Some important business will come before the council, including several proposed amendments to the constitution. Supreme Counselor A. J. Dowd of Chicago presides.

Imported Hides to be Disinfected.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Assistant Secretary of State Uhl has sent to United States Consular officers in Canada and Mexico cautionary instructions as to the introduction into the United States through Canada or the Central American States without disinfection of hides of meat cattle coming from countries where contagious diseases exist.

THE SEVENTH HOME TO-DAY

Tore Away the Fog in the Last and Hardest Drill of the Week.

EXCURSION OF VETERANS TO CAMP

Second Battalion Victorious at Baseball — Compliments for Fine Work—Start of the Forty-seventh.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 28.—With the hardest drill of the week under a sky that threatened rain the men of the Seventh began this morning their last full day of service. There was battalion firing that seemed to tear away the fog and mist, and, when the clouds of smoke hid risen, let in the sunshine upon the camp for the first time since Tuesday. It was the last day of work and the last day of the joy for the camp, because when the hour of 2:30 o'clock comes to-morrow afternoon the regiment will be drawn up in parade for the last time. This will be along the bluff, over which winds the road on which will come the other regiment and separate companies which are to occupy the camp next week.

The official hour for the change is 3 o'clock, although the men of the Seventh will be ready for the change at the hour before named.

While there were not the brilliancy and glitter to-day which marked the doings of yesterday, to-day was, in some respects, more to the liking of the Seventh than any other day. After the clouded sky had shielded them during the hard drill it cleared about noon, and in the afternoon the sun shone, hot and undimmed by clouds. The visitors availed themselves of the change in weather and came to camp in larger numbers than on any previous day. Hundreds of ladies of the families of the soldiers came, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, with ladies to the number of 200 or 300, came on an excursion. All this made scenes of activity in every company street.

Prominent among the visiting veterans were Gen. Emmons Clark. Col. William E. Van Wyck, Col. E. W. Arthur, ex-Colonel of the veterans; Dr. Cheeseman, Major Caughtry, Sergt. R. F. Ware, Sergt. D. R. Dinwiddie, ex-Capt. George W. Ely, and Sergt. Fitch; Capt. Madohf, Adjt. Treadwell, Battalion Adjt. Stephen Hart. Lieut. Reuger of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Major Lorighan of the Ninth.

There was in the morning a feature of especial interest, inasmuch as it was intended to show to the State that non-commissioned officers are competent to perform duties other than their own on short notice. This was a special guard mount by volunteers, with Private McClintock of Company I acting as Adjutant, Private D. J. Dowdney of Company D Acting Officer of the Guard, and Private J. K. Maxwell of Company G Acting Junior Officer of the Guard. These men have been selected by Lieut. Col. Smith for officers of the Sixty-ninth Battalion. At the special guard mount this morning the Acting First Sergeants were all Corporals and the non-commissioned officers were Lance Corporals. The practice ceremony was successful from every point of view.

One of the incidents of the camp calculated to recall the history of the Seventh was the presentation of a twenty-year gold medal to Quartermaster Sergeant Everdel of Company D. This was done with ceremonies worthy of the occasion, the medal being pinned on Sergt. Everdel's coat by Major Kip, after a brief speech by Capt. Fisk. Sergt. Everdel is the second oldest non-commissioned officer in point of service in the regiment, his senior being Color Sergeant Braisted, who has been fifty years with the regiment.

Sergt. Everdel first joined the regiment in 1856, and was mustered in as Captain of his present company in 1861. Major Kip was then a Second Lieutenant under the man who is now Sergt. Everdel. For about nineteen years the Sergeant was not connected with the regiment. His father became a member of the Seventh in 1823, and he has had three brothers who have been at times members of it.

The medal, which he wore this afternoon, is heavy gold, in the form of a Greek cross, with wreath and crossed cannons pendant from the gold bar, on which is the "Twenty Years" inscription.

Rival baseball teams from the First and Second Battalions played their final game this afternoon. Several hundred spectators witnessed it. The teams were: First Battalion—M. Donnelly, short stop; Rooney, third base; Carpenter, left field; E. Donnelly, pitcher; Ryan, catcher; Curran, second base; Hewitt, centre field; Murray, first base; Burhaus, right field.

Second Battalion—Mack, first base; Center, third base; Warden, pitcher; McBurney, second base; Allen, short stop; Robinson, left field; Carey, centre field; Clark, right field; Hoyt, catcher.

Henry Arnold of Company B was umpire. The Second Battalion team won by a score of 8 to 4.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin said to-day that he was more than pleased with the work which the Seventh has done since it has been in camp. He was particularly impressed with the open-order work.

"There has been a degree of improvement," he said, "which I would not have believed possible. Men who had never been in camp before, and who had had no opportunity to practice in this drill, have accomplished wonders. The army officers who have seen it have been impressed in the same way."

Gov. Morton is said to have been surprised at the appearance of the camp yesterday more than any other visitor. He said he was amazed at the size of the plant, and that the State owned a mess hall at which 1,500 men can be accommodated with military precision was something he had never fully realized until he came to camp yesterday. It is not certain whether he will visit the camp again this season, but an invitation is to be extended to him to come and remain over night.

The Seventh, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will turn over the camp to their successors, who will be the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, the Fifteenth Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, the Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston, the Sixteenth of Catskill, and the Twenty-eighth of Utica.

The Seventh Regiment should arrive at the Grand Central Station a few minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, will assemble in its armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and will leave thirty minutes later. Col. Eddy expects that at least 500 men will report for duty. The line of march from the armory will be through Marcy Avenue to Hewes Street, to Bedford Avenue, to Broadway, to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where boat will be taken to New-York.

The march will be taken up from the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Madison Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to the Grand Central Station, from which the regiment will depart at 12:50 P. M. A guard will precede the regiment to camp and relieve the guards of the Seventh. For this ceremony Capt. Libbey has been detailed Officer of the Day, and Lieuts. Olden and Butcher Officers of the Guard. Sergt. Place of Company E will act as Sergeant of the Guard. Chaplain Darlington, owing to illness, it is expected, will be unable to accompany the regiment.

MORE WORK, LESS PLAY.

New-Jersey's Militia Will Have Fewer Parades and No Ball.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—It is said in State military circles that it is more than probable there will be less show and more work than usual at the State camp this year than in the past. The new plan of camp duty, which does away with the brigade encampments and establishes encampment by regiments, much on the plan adopted in New-York State, will leave more time to be given to the actual work of the camp, as it will do away with the brigade movements and parades. There will be fewer distractions, for there will not be the crowd of officials about.

The Governor will probably not visit the camp, at least that is now thought to be his intention. The absence of the Governor will mean the omitting of the State ball. Those who usually have the arrangements for this well advanced at this time of the year have not made a move thus far looking toward its being held. Work will this year be devoted to practice at the butts. As the officers will have less social duties to perform, it is thought they will devote more time to their commands.

The State Military Board has adopted the United States naval uniform as the uniform of the Naval Reserve of this State.

SHARPSHOOTERS ARE GRATIFIED

Highest Praise Given to The New-York Times for Its Prizes at the Coming Schuetzen Fest.

As the delegations and rifle clubs from all sections arrive to participate in the first national sharpshooters' tournament, expressions of surprise at the magnitude of the Schuetzenfest, which opens to-day and continues until July 8, are general. Each sharpshooter is astonished and pleased at the number and splendor of the prizes offered by individuals and firms of this city and its environs. But the highest praise is bestowed upon The New-York Times for its offer of six honorary prizes of record.

All agree that the six trophies of The New-York Times are not only the most beautiful, but also the most valuable, on account of their being the prizes of record for each of the six target contests to be competed for at the schuetzen fest. These contests will be the finest which have ever taken place on this continent. This fact enhances the value of The New-York Times's prizes so much the more, as they will contain the official records of the winners of the different target contests.

Each prize consists of a large solid silver laurel wreath, mounted on a purple-satin, lozenge-shaped plaque, twenty-five inches from point to point, in the centre of which is embossed in gold letters the inscription: "The New-York Times Honorary Prize for Highest Score."

At the base of the wreath is a large silver plate in the shape of a scroll, on which will be engraved the particular style of the target shooting by which the prize was won, the name of the winner, and the score he made.

The trophies are incased in handsome antique oak frames, and the workmanship and design have received high commendation from art critics.

The credit of the design and the workmanship is due to the Mauser Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, and its manager, Gustave Kolb.

The New-York Times has the distinction of being the only English paper that has offered prizes for this tournament, and as a compliment for the interest and liberality displayed on its part toward the coming schuetzen fest, the National Schuetzen Bund has appointed The New-York Times the English official organ of the bund.

The prizes will be displayed three in the show windows of Young's hat store, Broadway and Houston Street, and three in the windows of Young's up-town hat store, 1,361 Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. They will be exhibited in this city only to-day and Monday, after which time they will be on exhibition at the prize pavilion at the Glendale Shooting Park.

WOULD NOT DISMISS THE INDICTMENTS

Justice Bartlett Says Mount Vernon Election Officials Must Be Tried.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 28.—Justice Bartlett this morning denied the motions of Deverman, Hoffman, Wagner, and Gillen, election officials at Mount Vernon, for dismissal of indictments for perjury and misconduct of election.

The Court was called upon to pass upon the sufficiency of twelve indictments as follows: (1) Against Deverman as Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election in the City of Mount Vernon for neglecting and refusing to receive sealed packages of unvoted ballots; (2) for refusing to file the same; (3) for refusing to file a written statement of canvass; (4) against Deverman and Henry J. Hoffman for making a false statement of the result of the canvass; (5) for filing the same; (6 and 7) against Deverman for perjury; (8 and 9) against Hoffman for perjury; (10 and 11) against John F. Wagner for perjury; (12) against Eugene F. Gillen for perjury.

It had been moved by counsel for the indicted election officers that insufficient legal evidence had been given before the Grand Jury upon which to find indictments. As to the perjury indictments, the motions to dismiss are based upon the proposition that there was no legal evidence before the Grand Jury that the notaries before whom the false affidavits are alleged to have been made were duly appointed, sworn, and qualified.

CANDIDATES FOR YALE ARE NUMEROUS

An Increased Number This Year Is Undergoing Examination.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—According to latest advices, 1,121 young men are now undergoing examinations for admission to the undergraduate departments of Yale University. Of these, 742 are for the academic department and 379 for the Sheffield Scientific School.

With regard to the examinations held away from New-Haven no information has been received from several small places which together in 1894 furnished thirty-one candidates for the college and fifteen for the Scientific School. Thus, the most reasonable estimate of the total number of candidates under examination is 1,167—773 for the college and 394 for the Scientific School. This number falls short by just four of that of the candidates in 1894. The falling off is simply in the number of final candidates for the Sheffield School, due to the marked advance this year in the requirements for admission.

This temporary reduction in the size of the classes of the Scientific School has been fully expected. The increase is marked (more than 30) in the number of preliminary candidates for admission to the college.

Dr. Carney's Claim for Dismissal.

Dr. Sydney Carney, Sr., formerly connected with the New-York Life Insurance Company, has notified the company that it had no right to dismiss him, because he had a life contract dating from the time of his employment in 1860, and therefore he claims $168,000, the salary to accrue under that contract, and $100,000 damages for dismissal without authority. Robert P. McKee is the attorney for Dr. Carney. W. B. Hornblower and G. W. Hubbell represent the insurance company.

To Try Three Murder Cases.

ALBANY, June 28.—Gov. Morton yesterday consented to call an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer for August to try three murderers now confined in the Albany County Jail, in case District Attorney Burlingame could secure a Justice of the court who would consent to sit during the month of August. The District Attorney to-day received word from Justice Rumsey of Bath, Steuben County,

TRUCKING IN NEW-YORK

Changed Conditions Have Developed New Methods.

THE CITY NO LONGER A WAREHOUSE

Less Handling of Goods than Formerly—Some Results of Col. Waring's Raids on Trucks in Streets.

One remote effect of Col. Waring's raids upon trucks stored in the public streets will be a dimunition in the owners of single trucks.

Many of these men engage in the trucking business spasmodically. They hire trucks and buy horses when business is good and turn to other pursuits when the dull season arrives. In order to gain trade, they cut rates established by regular truckmen.

As long as they were allowed to leave their trucks in the streets at night and stable their horses in Brooklyn or New-Jersey, these small truckmen managed to get along well enough. Since Col. Waring enforced the law against storing vehicles in the public streets the inducements for new men with little capital to enter the trucking business have been greatly curtailed. The cost of storing trucks in private premises has more than balanced the decline in the price of horses. The gradual concentration of the wholesale and retail business of New-York City in large firms has created a class of truck owners with transportation plants correspondingly greater.

In their turn, the big truck owners have systematized their work so that their trucks carry larger loads, and have thus fewer journeys to make in order to collect or distribute the same quantity of goods as formerly. The result is that, while the business of the city as a whole increases by leaps and bounds from year to year, the increase in trucking is very slow and gradual.

The leaders among the truckmen are not sorry that the growth of trucking has not kept pace with other lines of business. They are shrewd enough to see that the limit of the capacity of the streets for such traffic would be reached and passed by a sudden expansion of trucking. Already it is only by mutual forbearance and a spirit of accommodation on both sides that the truckmen and the freightmen of the railways and steamships which centre in the city continue to do business with each other without an exorbitant waste of time. Instead of hauling goods into the city one day and hauling them out in the self-same cases the next, the more intelligent truckmen would be glad to see their work confined to hauling goods which are for consumption in the city itself or which have to undergo reassortment before they are prepared for the use of the consumer in other parts of the country.

During the past ten years New-York City has been becoming more and more a huge business office and less and less a great storage warehouse. Formerly the bulk of the products of the New-England mills was landed here and kept for a time before being sent to the points of final distribution. The large business houses of the city felt it incumbent on themselves to keep actual stocks of goods for immediate delivery. The country merchants delayed ordering goods until the last moment, and then wanted them in a great hurry.

The methods of to-day are greatly different from those formerly in vogue. The extension of credits and the use of samples enable country merchants to order goods months ahead of the time they are required for consumption. As it is cheaper to have warehouses attached to the mills and centres of production, the goods are kept in these warehouses until the right moment, and then are shipped directly by rail or water to their destination, without coming near New-York. Not the one-hundredth part of the domestic goods ordered in this city by merchants in all parts of the country ever come here, or, if they do, they are simply transhipped from one wharf to another.

With imported goods the case is not quite the same, although it is fast becoming so. As far as possible, imported goods are timed to arrive here not a day before they are wanted for consumption. Those which have to pay duty are held in the Public Stores until they are required. When they are bought in solid cases by merchants in other parts of the country, they are sent directly from the Public Stores. Only a comparatively small quantity of imported goods is actually unpacked here by the jobbers and wholesalers. Of course, the retailers of New-York use vast quantities of imported goods, which are delivered to them in trucks and distributed by them in small packages.

John Stewart, the present Grand Master of the Masonic body in New-York, is one of the largest truckmen in the city, and he has been three times President of the Truckman's Association. Speaking of trucking problems in his office, in Leonard Street, yesterday, Mr. Stewart said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I am fully sensitive to the present feeling in the community against the use of horses in the streets wherever it can be avoided. It must be admitted that horses break up the streets more rapidly than mechanical forms of traction. They also make litter, which adds greatly to the difficulties of street cleaning. It is possible, too, that this litter, when dried and ground into dust, is often the means of conveying disease germs into the lungs of persons breathing the air of our cities, and may thus be detrimental to the public health.

"At the same time, I see no prospect of the amount of trucking ever being less than it is to-day. The vast internal trade of the city must be served by trucks, and as the population increases so must the quantity of provisions and dry goods carried on trucks for their consumption become larger.

"Yet the number of trucks will never increase in proportion to the size of the city. The American truck of to-day is the strongest and lightest vehicle of its kind in the world. We can move as much as ninety hundredweight with two horses for short distances, and seventy hundredweight anywhere through the city. This is independent of the weight of the truck itself, which may weigh from a ton to a ton and a half. Some years ago we were not able to take such loads as these because of the bad pavements, and I have no doubt that with smoother and more elastic pavements than we have now we could do better still."

Mr. Stewart then explained that New-York City has at present 14,000 licensed truckmen, with 2,000 additional men employed by large houses which do their own trucking. The number of business houses in the city, he said, is 33,000. He has always been in favor of keeping trucks off the streets at night, not only for the usual reasons urged, but also because he thinks it would benefit the regular truckmen through keeping out novices who began the business without sufficient capital and then cut rates below the point at which they could afford to keep good horses and trucks in proper repair, in order to get enough money to struggle along with.

"When the Poughkeepsie Bridge was built, it had a serious effect upon the trucking business of New-York City," continued Mr. Stewart. "Hundreds of trainloads of New-England products which formerly came to this city by water to be transhipped by rail, now go over the Hudson River by this route, and one loading and one unloading of the cars is all that is necessary.

"Then, again, many imported goods, which formerly were unpacked in the city and then packed again, thus making two truck journeys necessary, are now taken out of the steamships and placed in lighters, or brought from one wharf to another and loaded on freight cars. The other day, too, a foreign tramp steamer went up the Hudson with her cargo and unloaded at Newburg. It may be that there will be a considerable extension of carrying freight to the farthest inland water point available.

"No matter how much trucking is saved by such developments of economical transportation as these, there will always be plenty left for the truckmen in the local traffic. New-York will always continue to be the greatest emporium in the country, and buying and selling means collection and delivery of goods and samples."

"How is it that New-York has not more warehouses on its water front?" asked the reporter.

"Partly because of the high wharf charges and partly because of the bad management of our Dock Department in past times," replied Mr. Stewart, "the railway and steamship owners have used the public wharves for dumping their freight. They have used them for storing freight in order to avoid the expense of an efficient force of men to move it quickly, and have thus added greatly to the cost of trucking by the delays in loading and unloading goods. If the Dock Department had performed its duties properly, there would have been no delays at the wharves, and those who had no room for their goods in their own stores would have been forced to warehouse them.

"I think you will see more of these dock warehouses up town a few years hence. Two large transatlantic steamship lines have now their wharves above Twenty-third Street on the west side. At Thirtieth Street there are now some large warehouses, and, as rents are not so dear in the upper part of the city, it is not unlikely that more will be built and put into use.

"Whatever happens, the shipper will always try to save the cost of transhipment and trucking whenever he can, and, while the city as a whole will buy and sell more goods, a smaller proportionate quantity of these will be actually brought through the down-town crowded streets."

Benjamin Cromwell, who is employed as a general salesman by the H. B. Claflin Company, corroborated Mr. Stewart's statements in reference to the decline in the amount of trucking in proportion to the quantity of business done.

"None of the large commission houses in this city carry the same stocks of goods in their cellars to-day as they did ten years ago," said Mr. Cromwell. "I know two of the most prominent agencies for New-England dry goods manufactures which check and reship large quantities of goods on the wharves of the Sound steamers. In this way they save the cost of two trucking journeys, which would be necessary if they took the cases up to their offices to mark them. It is cheaper to send a man down to the dock with an invoice and a marking brush than to take the goods a mile and back to where the ledger is kept.

"The general practice in the dry goods trade to-day in regard to all export goods is to ship them from the freight cars to the outgoing steamship without taking them away from the river front. Of course, all such transhipments must be made in bulk. If you once begin to assort the goods differently from the way in which they are packed in the mill you may as well take them in a truck to the store."

STOLE THE FEES FOR PASSPORTS

A State Department Messenger Robbed Mails and Destroyed Papers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A messenger in the State Department has been detected robbing the mails directed to the passport bureau, and although the investigation is still being conducted secretly, enough has leaked out to prove a case of precocious rascality which will affect hundreds of persons in various parts of the country.

The passport bureau, just at this time of the year, when so many people are going abroad, does a thriving business in furnishing documentary evidence of nationality, principally to persons born abroad who have secured their American citizenship through the naturalization process.

Applications for passports must be accompanied by $1, and knowledge of this fact has led to the systematic robbery of incoming letters by a fifteen-year-old boy named Kirk McMurtrie, employed in the State Department to distribute the mail. This youth, it appears, has not only secured $400 or $500 in the last few weeks, but to cover up his thefts has destroyed all the applications that came into his hands, together with their inclosures, including the naturalization papers so priceless to adopted citizens. This proceeding might have been detected had not the department been fairly inundated with complaints from persons whose steamer passages for foreign countries had already been engaged that they had not received their passports.

Although the full extent of the peculations cannot be yet determined, it is evident the State Department's loss will be trifling compared with the inconvenience suffered by intending tourists, and, until persons whose applications to the department have not been granted complain of the fact, the officials will not be able to estimate the extent of the crime.

TOUR OF THE NAVAL BATTALION

Its Second Expedition Up Long Island Sound to Start To-day.

The First Naval Battalion, New-York, will start this morning on its second tour of information concerning the approaches to New-York Harbor by way of Long Island Sound, prior to its annual cruise, which begins on July 20.

The battalion will embark on the navy yard tug Nina, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, at 8 o'clock, under the command of Lieut. Commander George Edward Kent, and will go to Oyster Bay, where the cutters will be in waiting.

The first expedition started last Saturday morning, the battalion embarking at 8 o'clock on board the tug Nina, which was under the command of Lieut. Myrtze, United States Navy. The battalion was under the command of Commander Jacob W. Miller. On arriving at Pelham Bay, the four crews were transferred to their respective cutters. After the cutters had been manned they proceeded as a squadron to Oyster Bay. The commanders of the division were: First—Ensign A. D. A. Pierce; Second—Ensign James A. Harriman; Third—Ensign W. J. Henderson; Fourth—Lieut. William H. Stayton. Commander Miller was on board the Nina, which acted as flagship.

The expedition which starts out this morning, will make a tour from Oyster Bay to Port Jefferson. The first camp will be at Smithtown, where the expedition will spend to-night; and to-morrow night the expedition will spend at Port Jefferson. All the creeks and waters between Huntington Bay and Port Jefferson will be explored, and the expedition will return to the United States Steamship New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, on Monday morning.

Will Inspect the Battalion.

The dispatch boat, Dolphin, having on board the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia.

Mr. McAdoo is on a tour of inspecting the Naval Reserves. He comes here to inspect the First Naval Battalion of New-York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Henry B. Hansom has been appointed receiver of the property of the judgment creditors in supplementary proceedings against Walter H. Hanson and Amy Lathrop Hansom, his wife, of Saratoga. The action is taken on an execution, which is returned as wholly unsatisfied, on a judgment docketed last Monday for $16,-266.25, based on a promissory note in favor of the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Hansom is a niece of the late United States Senator Leland Stanford of California, and was left a legacy of $100,000 by his will.

—A. C. Anderson was appointed receiver yesterday of the rents of 103 and 105 Second Avenue, by Judge McAdam, of the Superior Court, in a suit brought by Solomon Bacharach, to foreclose a second mortgage of $12,000 made by Frank Greenwood. There is a prior mortgage of $70,000 on the property, held by the New-York Life Insurance Company. Jacob Heyman is the owner of the equity of redemption in the property.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against T. B. Swart & Co., manufacturers of straw and felt goods at Stamford, Conn., which were obtained by Gruber & Bonynge, one for $3,587, in favor of Heartberg Brothers, of London, and the other for $314, in favor of Edelhoff & Rinke, of this city.

—The Clinton Bank yesterday entered judgment for $7,600 against August M. Collignon, produce dealer, of 330 Washington Street, on a note made on Feb. 1, 1892. Mr. Collignon has obtained thirty days' stay of entry of judgment, and sixty days to make a case.

—Judgment for $8,265 was entered yesterday against Max Mansfield and Christinia Seidelmann, in favor of the United Electric Light and Power Company, for electric current, for lighting purposes, supplied to the café at 1 Irving Place.

—Judgment for $7,543 was entered yesterday against the New-York Fur Cutting Company, of 79 Mercer Street, in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on a note of the company, which was indorsed by Belt, Butler & Co.

—Peter Schneider, doing business as the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, at 279 and 297 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday to Albert Bettinger. Assets, $13,000; liabilities unknown.

—Judgment for $8,175 was entered yesterday against Banning, Bissell & Co., formerly of 96 Reade Street, in favor of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, for goods sold in 1893.

—John Werner, manufacturer of trousers at 740 Broadway, as J. Werner & Co., confessed judgment yesterday in favor of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, for $2,579, on a note.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $1,100, against Oudesluys Brothers, manufacturers of straw goods at Baltimore, in favor of John R. Kent.

—G. A. Litthauer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Bgon M. Feyner, on the application of Dryfoos & Samuels.

CITY SCHOOL GRADUATES

Commencement Exercises in Many Grammar Departments.

PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS FOR PUPILS

Girls and Boys Rewarded for Success in Their Studies and in College Entrance Examinations.

The large room of Grammar School No. 33, at 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, of which Miss C. M. Edmunds is Principal, was crowded yesterday morning with friends of the girl graduates. Charles T. Bauerdorf, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided, and the Rev. S. B. Rossiter addressed the graduates.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Bauerdorf Prize for general excellence in scholarship during the year, Miss Alice Radford.

Gold medal for the highest percentage obtained in Normal College entrance examinations, Rosina Smith.

Kemp Gold Medal for English grammar and spelling, Yolande Bayersdorf.

Gold medal for general excellence, Hattie C. Petrie.

Gold medal for German, Louise E. Kreutz.

The graduates were:

Alice L. Radford, Louise E. Kreutz, Yolande Bayersdorf, Clara H. Barber, Catherine F. Walton, Frances A. Love, Beda A. Alinquist, Catherine E. R. Colgan, Grace A. Thorn, Annie Smythe, Florence E. Tims, Rosina E. Smith, Rosina A. Carlin, Mary A. Hogan, Rosie Gunther, Elizabeth M. McGinn, Martha G. Nolan, Margaret E. Black, Anna E. Schlinder, Pauline Riegel, Mary Ahmunty, Martha E. Whitehead, Johanna Slenier, Florence Kent, Hattie G. Petrie, Mary A. O'Keefe, Mary C. Edwards, Emma M. Jendraek, Charlotte J. Shinkel, Annie Austed, Clara Morrison, Mary F. Rogers, and Rosalie F. Winter.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 63, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, were of an informal nature, only the immediate friends of the graduates being present.

The record made by the members of the college class in their examinations for entrance to the Normal College and the College of the City of New-York excelled any heretofore obtained, and won for Principal John H. Myers compliments from the Examining Boards of both colleges. The graduates were:

College Class.—Elizabeth A. Brennan, Fernald Banks, Imogen F. Bedell, Edna B. Crawford, Anna W. Clark, Theodora F. Endress, Louise B. Gross, Mabel L. Jones, Cornelius J. Mahoney, Pascall B. Moore, Susie E. Nickerson, Charlotte E. Rowe, Ada M. Russell, Kate V. Shields, Nellie A. Turner, Gardiner F. Underhill, Jr., Lillian C. Weeks, and Robert S. Westcott.

Supplementaary Class.—Aimee De Wolf, Joanna Ellinghaus, Joseph Graef, Burley F. Hillman, Arthur Jones, Robert Kohl, Lila U. Kiernan, Kate McCarthy, Sara Mansbach, Florence P. Pinder, Alice Smith, and John C. Spiers.

The Commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 64 were held yesterday in the school building at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Principal William J. Kennard presided, and School Commissioner James A. Goulden delivered the principal address to the graduates.

Florence M. Scott was the salutatorian, and the valedictorian was Miss Edith King. Gold medals were awarded to Misses Edith King and Florence M. Scott for general proficiency. The graduates were:

College Class.—Edith King, Florence M. Scott, Rosalie V. Sichel, Edith Hebbard, Agnes E. Wilson, Mamie A. Daly, Kittie M. A. Murray, George M. Toffler, and Adelheid Tiedjen.

Supplementary Class.—Benjamin K. Albrecht, Susie T. Archer, George A. Beilinhausen, Herbert A. Burnett, Nellie V. Devine, Tessie A. Dunne, Mamie F. Frawley, Marion C. Gregson, Ernest W. Haff, Harry J. Hall, Edward V. Handy, Florence M. Humphreys, William S. Irving, Jessie Macdougal, Jennie Macnair, William H. McCarthy, Margaret Mayer, George T. Molloy, Florence C. Montag, Mildred A. Yeandle, James Morrison, Jr., John H. Moore, George C. Nordstrom, Katie F. V. Parks, William F. Redmond, William J. McIntyre, Kathleen N. Reed, Edward Rodler, William Rodler, William Rosenbaum, Anna M. Sackmann, Flora N. Sickles, Louise J. Slegel, Rose Smith, Loretta C. Tighe, Louis F. Wagner, and Arthur Wainwright.

The twentieth annual commencement exercises of Gramar School No. 68, in West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, were held yesterday morning. Miss M. L. Clarkson is the principal of the school.

John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools, delivered the address to the graduates. Miss Gertrude Krauskopf delivered the salutatory address, and the valedictory was delivered by Miss Marion Latham.

Gold medals for special proficiency were awarded to Marion E. Latham and Gertrude Krauskopf. Miss Latham especially distinguished herself by achieving the highest percentage of all the girls in the entire city who were examined for admission to the Normal College, and Miss Krauskopf stands fourth on the list.

The graduates were:

Cynthia Ackerman, Helen B. Adams, Marie E. Anderson, Rebecca Asher, Lillian Bernstein, Anna S. Beyer, Dorethea Breisacher, May B. Brown, Charlotte B. Chandler, Anna M. Clason, Mary C. Class, Anna C. Condon, Elizabeth W. Cooper, Mabel Cooper, Marion B. Crawford, Rebecca S. Donald, Lillian A. Donovan, Lillian Earl, Gertrude Earl, Miriam Eckstein, Ella Edelhoff, Rose D. Elkan, Blanche Emanuel, Grace Evans, Anna S. Feuring, Lillian E. Frank, Blanche L. Georgi, Josie A. Gertenbach, Myrtle S. Gilpatrick, M. Ada Grasse, Jessie L. Gregory, E. Louise Hammatt, Daisy B. Hanson, Katherine M. Hatfield, Grace E. Hart, M. Estherhart, Linda K. Henderson, Albertina M. Heuer, Florence H. Heuer, Blanche K. Heyman, Clara Hogencamp, Harriet L. Humphries, Elvira G. Ireland, Violet M. Jones, Maud Kelly, Isabelle K. Kelly, Lottie B. Kirkwood, Catherine L. Knapp, Renée Koch, Gertrude Krauskopf, Marion E. Latham, Roberta A. Lawson, Bertha A. Leberecht, May H. Leech, Eleanor J. Lorsch, Grace Lowenthal, Almeda Lupolski, Elizabeth M. Lyons, Mae McDonald, Florence Malin, Fannie Mayer, Edith I. McDowell, Elsie P. McKay, Belle A. Metz, M. Michelbacher, Adelaide Mott, Beatrice Mullikin, Theresa C. Nathan, Millicent A. Newkirk, Eva M. Nicholson, Maude M. O'Brien, Evelyn O. Odell, Electra K. Page, Alma Penfield, A. Alfreda Philbrick, Lillian Prior, Alice J. Pye, Amy Schwab, Alida M. Shaw, Lela G. Shaw, M. Agnes Shea, Elizabeth A. Sherwood, Grace M. Spear, Alida Spence, Jessie C. Stangland, Edna Stevens, Louise A. Stewart, Lena Stryker, M. Louise Thomas, Elleda W. Van Keuren, Helen Verrenkamp, Florence M. Watson, Alice M. Weisels, Birdie C. Wile, Lauretta R. Wiley, Emma R. Wright, and Edna M. Ziegler.

Grammar School No. 80, at 225 West Forty-first Street, held its closing exercises yesterday morning. There were no graduates.

The female department of Grammar School No. 87, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, held its closing exercises yesterday morning. Ange M. Siemon was salutatorian and Irona De S. Mendes valedictorian. The graduates were:

Sadie E. Ackerman, Mamie S. Arendt, Jennie F. Beyer, Sadie M. Bole, Evelyn E. Curry, Anna G. Deguizee, Virginia Drew, Isabel Einshemer, Myrtle J. Davis, Mary I. Deffley, Sadie T. Entwisle, Grace V. Foote, Esther Farquharson, Maude C. Jennison, Helen M. Kinch, Madeline S. Kronheim, Fanny Levy, Cecilia Mendel, Irma de S. Mendes, Jessie M. Nugent, Tessie Opler, Guilietta R. Paine, Gertrude Spurgeon, Anne M. Siemon, Rena H. Spiegelberg, Edith G. Sammis, Flora M. Young, and Mabella G. Yerkes.

The male department of Grammar School No. 1 held its closing exercises yesterday afternoon in the main room of the school, 30 Vandewater Street. There were no graduates.

The commencement exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 6, of which Wilbur F. Hudson is Principal, were held in the schoolhouse at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday afternoon. The graduates were:

Leo Bayersdorfer, Ralph J. Bullowa, Henry Freund, Jonas M. Gans, Frank Garrison, Walter Harris, Charles N. Kayser, Emil H. Kiene, August Knoepke, Lionel Levy, Arthur J. Lobel, Leo Mendelson, Arthur Muller, S. Sidney Neu, Alfred C. Peters, Maurice T. Rubinstein, Harry Spotten, Ernest Wander, Claude Z. Brand, Isidore Friedman, Charles J. Gans, Albert Green, Rudolph Hacker, Monroe Heilbrun, Richard Kelly, Edward Kleinbaum, Jesse E. Langsdorf, Leo G. Liebmann, Herman Loewy, Stratford A. Miller, William Miller, Joseph Oberfelder, Maurice J. Roche, Carl Schmidt, and Simeon T. Toby.

Jesse E. ansdorf was salutatorian and S. Sidney Neu was the valedictorian.

TWO CLASSES FROM ONE SCHOOL

Mrs. Emma Pettingill Gives Advice to Graduates in Brooklyn.

The commencement exercises of Public School No. 15 were held in Association Hall, Bond Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last evening. On the platform were Charles E. Teale, who presided; Charles A. Buttrick, Col. John Y. Culyer, William L. Felter, and Mrs. Emma Pettingill, recently appointed a member of the Board of Education.

Mrs. Pettingill delivered a short address, in which she gave some good advice to the graduates. The valedictorian was Miss Minnie Fiala, who won one of the Mayor's prizes—membership in the Brooklyn Library. The graduates were:

February Class.—Richard C. Ackenhead, Frederick S. Antwiller, Harry A. Bostrom, Jr., Lester H. Carragan, Frederick V. D. Cruser, Edgar L. Davis, Oliver C. Edwards, Jr., William J. Gittens, Charles H. Hawshurst, Dennis J. Healy, Julius G. Hess, Henry A. Hiers, Charles E. Hilding, Harold A. Hinchcliffe, Frank J. Kalt, Jr., Harold Kuhn, Annie Alexander, Frances F. Booth, Josephine Chubb, Mary G. Corriston, Edith A. Drinker, Florence A. Dunkly, Lilian E. Enggren, Maud M. Farnell, Minnie Fiala, Nellie Fraser, Helen L. Germann, Mary Gregory, Elizabeth M. Healy, Elisabeth E. Herbert, Mollie Klein, Grace A. Leighly, Carl P. H. Langenau, Robert E. Lewers, Harold J. McCarthy, Aubrey R. McQuillin, William R. H. Mallon, Jacob Manne, Charles Mauser, Jr., Peter M. Oates, Lawrence P. O'Toole, Frederick Pattison, Thomas P. Payne, Jr., Andrew J. Ryder, Frederick P. Schaefer, John H. Schroeder, Lester C. Smith, George Wilmot, Mary L. McGarry, Florence E. McKay, Annie M. Miller, Mary A. Mulcaire, C. Muriel Olton, Ethel P. Parker, Florence Pinner, Carlotta L. Ruhlmann, Minnie L. Scott, Jennie L. Seaman, Lydia B. Sprague, Mabel B. Thompson, Della L. Vaughan, Emma E. Wallace, Elizabeth M. Walsh, Elizabeth A. Ward.

June Class—James McF. Baker, Frederick D. Day, Adolph Von Dessauer, James A. G. Dwyer, Ernest J. Eckdahl, Charles F. Hammond, Louis W. Herold, Charles Leahey, Harry Lefkowitsh, Wilbur D. Long, Walter S. Mitchell, Robert L. Moorehead, Jr., Alonzo M. Nodine, Ralph Norton, John Peterson, Royal E. T. Riggs, Alexander L. Seeley, John F. Serra, Charles S. Shepard, Harry D. Southard, Jr., Harry E. Warner, Ulrich A. Woelfle, William F. S. Wood, Elizabeth E. Billard, Bessie Brussell, Mary I. Campbell, Alta G. Collins, Stella M. Creveling, Mary L. Dorney, Mabel L. Drake, Jane G. Fahey, Mary E. Farrell, Bessie B. Follansbee, Katherine V. Garvey, Emma M. Getreu, Bertha Haughwout, Isabel R. Hoppock, Edna A. Jackson, Minnie C. Kendstrom, Abby F. Kutz, Mary J. C. McCue, Susan McLaughlin, Helen M. McNeely, Marguerite E. M. Murray, Maud R. Osborn, Eleanor V. Partridge, H. Estelle Quick, Edith M. Rieffel, Myrtle Riker, Geraldine M. Shevlin, E. Frances Southard, Antoinette Stauss, Irene M. Sullivan.

There were singing, recitations, and the reading of essays by the graduates.

FLECHTER'S ARREST NO SURPRISE

Career of the Pretended Dealer in Old Violins Now Charged with Possessing a Stolen Stradivarius.

The arrest of Victor S. Flechter, the dealer in old violins, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, has occasioned no surprise among those who are familiar with Flechter's career and character. He has been arrested before, charged with serious offenses.

Mrs. Minnie Paul Powell, the mother of Maud Powell, the violinist, brought an action against Flechter in October, 1890, to recover the difference between the real value of a bogus violin she had bought from him and the price she had actually paid for it. She charged him with having obtained the money from her on false pretenses. Mrs. Powell and her daughter bought the violin from Flechter in 1886. He represented that it was a genuine example of Gaspard Duiffoprugear, and they paid him $500.

Afterward she took the instrument to H. R. Knopf, 92 Third Avenue, to be repaired. He told her the fiddle was spurious—a modern French imitation—and said he had sold it to Flechter for $40, after explaining to him fully its bogus nature.

At the trial Flechter denied that he had represented the violin to be the work of Duiffoprugear. The jury did not believe him, and gave Mrs. Powell a verdict of $435. The judgment was subsequently affirmed by the General Term.

Flechter sued Nahan Franko for criminal libel, based on an exposure of Flechter in the newspapers. The suit was thrown out of court. Assistant District Attorney Lynn moved for the dismissal of the suit before Judge Cowing. He said there was nothing in it. Flechter was brazen enough to sue The New-York Times for criminal libel, but that case also was thrown out of court.

Flechter, in May, 1891, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgrath, charged with having obtained $2,740 from J. Beresford Fox by false pretenses. Flechter was held in $3,000 bail for trial. Mr. Fox complained that Flechter had sold him a bogus Stradivarius July 12, 1889. Several affidavits from reputable experts, to the effect that the violin was bogus, were attached to the complaint, but Justice Lawrence discharged Flechter on May 18 from custody on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient.

Max Bendix, leader of the first violins in Theodore Thomas's orchestra, sued Flechter in the Winter of 1889 to recover the money he had paid Flechter for a bogus violin. Mr. Bendix claimed that Flechter had represented the instrument to be of antique make and very valuable. In Cincinnati Mr. Bendix showed his fiddle to Henri Schradieck of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Herr Schradieck laughed when he saw it. "Well, well," he said, "that's the fiddle I sold Flechter for $50."

In the suit of Flechter against Prof. Franko, Prof. Lichtenberg, Michael Banner, and Mr. Gemunder swore they would not believe Flechter under oath.

It came out in the Powell suit that Flechter had fully understood the bogus character of the violin he sold Mrs. Powell. Flechter got the fiddle from Knopf for $40, and Knopf, in turn, had bought the instrument from Actor Whiffen of the Lyceum Theatre.

TWO FIRES OF SUSPICIOUS ORIGIN

Both Caused by a Burning Mattress—Traces of Oil Found on the Floor.

Two slight fires, which the police consider of incendiary origin, occurred yesterday morning within an hour, on the second floor of the five-story tenement, 342 East Fortieth Street. Both were discovered in the apartments of Jacob Shapiro. In neither case were the firemen summoned, nor any damage caused, but the Fire Marshal has been notified to make an investigation in the matter.

The first fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock, the second occurred an hour later. The Shapiros have three children. The oldest, a girl, is six years old. Shapiro keeps a second-hand shoe store on Second Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Shapiro went out at 9:30 o'clock. An hour later Mrs. Hoffman, who lives on the second floor, heard the eldest child shrieking, and found a mattress blazing on the floor. The fire was put out with water, and the mattress thrown out of the window.

Mrs. Shapiro came home. After the mattress had been in the rain awhile it was carried upstairs Then the entire Shapiro family left the house. They had only been gone a short time when smoke came from their rooms, and the mattress was again found to be on fire. The neighbors again acted as firemen. The janitor got Foreman Egan of Engine Company No. 21 to come around to the house, and he detected a strong odor of kerosene in the rooms. Mrs. Shapiro says that one of the children spilled a can of oil on the floor a week ago. She thinks the children set the mattress on fire. A box of matches was found under it. The woman said her children had the matches on the floor, and when the mattress was thrown on the floor a second fire was caused by the matches igniting.

SHADE TREES IN DANGER FROM MOTHS

To Save the Foliage, Insects and Eggs Should Be Destroyed Now.

Some of the first brood of the tussock moth, Orgyia leucostigma, have already spun their cocoons, and others will do so until the first brood has matured. This is a matter of no considerable importance, for in order to protect the trees all should be removed and destroyed.

After a week or two the females will begin to lay eggs on the outside of the cocoon. The number of eggs one female will produce varies, reaching as high as 800. The eggs will form a white, shining mass, very plainly seen. They will be deposited mainly on the trunk of the tree. Some will appear scattered over other parts of the tree, on fences, and on buildings.

This is the most convenient time to destroy the insect by hand. The egg masses should be removed. Fire is a very successful method of destroying the eggs. They should not be burned on the tree with a flame, as that is not thorough enough, but should be placed in a fire. Any eggs that are not destroyed will hatch, for they are very tenacious of life.

If the eggs of this brood are left they will hatch in a week or two, and the destruction of foliage will begin. Unless there are some severe storms to kill the young of the second brood it will be far more numerous than the first has been.

The suggestion is made by Lewis Collins, Secretary of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society, that all people who live near shade trees should now unite in a war of extermination against this moth. Kill the caterpillars, remove the cocoons, and if any are left to produce eggs, destroy them.

W. E. Booth Accused of Forgery.

William E. Booth, who describes himself as an author, actor, and manager, was held for examination in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of forgery.

Frank Adams, agent for the Carr Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., accuses him of uttering and cashing four checks, three for $50 each, and one for $25, drawn on his bank, and purporting to be signed by him.

Although blank checks on Adams's bank were found on Booth, he denied the charge.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Presidents' Agreement to Maintain Rates to be Rigidly Enforced.

Executive officers of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association began yesterday to send out notices to their respective agents to the effect that after July 8 all freight rates, both east-bound and west-bound, must be maintained, in accordance with the agreement adopted by the Board of Presidents on Thursday.

Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the result of the meeting, said: "I think that we have got something now that will hold. The adoption of the agreement will certainly tend to improve the railroad situation."

The representatives of the Western roads departed for their respective homes yesterday, well satisfied with the work of the meeting. All of the Presidents, both East and West, appear to be in earnest in their determination to maintain freight rates strictly at schedule figures.

President Ingalls of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio said that the agreement was a good one, and he believed that it would be rigidly enforced.

Concord and Montreal.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28.—A public meeting of the citizens of Concord was held last night to discuss the proposed lease of the Concord and Montreal Railroad to the Boston and Maine, with reference to its probable effect upon the business in behalf of the city and State. There was a large attendance. The call was issued by several stockholders of the Concord Railroad corporation.

Hon. Henry Robinson, mayor, was selected as chairman. It was expected that there would be speakers for and against the lease, but no one championed the leasing of the Concord road. The Right Rev. W. W. Niles, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Hampshire, made an earnest speech against the lease. He cited the results of the great railroad systems like the Grand Trunk, Atchison, and Northern Pacific. He did not like the inducement of issuing 12,000 additional shares of stock. The Bishop did not believe that it was for the best interest of the State to have a foreign corporation with $100,000,000 capital control all the railroads of the Commonwealth. He was of the opinion that the stockholders should let well enough alone.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the leasing of the Concord and Montreal to the Boston and Maine.

New Track Laid.

Statistics of new railway construction, compiled by The Railroad Gazette, show that within the half year ended June 30, 547 miles of new track were built. This compares with 495 miles of new railroad reported built in the same period last year. The figures do not show much change, but when a continued falling off in the total of new railroad built might reasonably have been looked for, it is encouraging to find that the record of the previous year has not only been reached, but an advance made. The figures show only the new railroad completed, ready to be opened for traffic, and therefore give no indication of how great an improvement has come in the outlook for railroad construction. Texas has built more new mileage than any other State, having added 78 miles to her already large total. Georgia with 66 miles of new track, and Arizona with 54, come very close to that figure. These States are followed by Pennsylvania, which built 47 miles of new railroad; North Carolina with 32 miles, Ohio with 27 miles, California with 24 miles, and New-York with 21 miles.

A Long Standing Suit Settled.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28.—The celebrated suit of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad against the Concord and Montreal Railroad has been settled. The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire recently rendered its final decision in the case, giving to the Manchester and Lawrence an award of a large sum of money, and also an interest in the Manchester and Keene Railroad and the Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad. The award also carried with it a clear title to valuable railroad land in Manchester. The award was estimated as a whole to be equivalent to about $800,000.

In the settlement the interest in the Keene and Acton Railroads was eliminated and the Concord and Montreal paid the Manchester and Lawrence a lump sum of $650,000 in cash as full payment for all claims arising out of the case. Of the sum paid, the Manchester and Lawrence turned over to the Boston and Maine $150,000 in payment of a long-standing rolling-stock account. The settlement of this famous case was hurried up in view of the proposition of the Boston and Maine to lease the Concord and Montreal, upon which question the stockholders of the latter will vote in this city to-morrow.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Arkansas a statement for the purposes of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, which will meet in August for the purpose of assessing railroad property. The company says that much of the sleeping-car business in Arkansas is unremunerative as compared with lines in more thickly populated States, and contends that an assessment based on the annual mileage in Arkansas would be burdensome.

—The Railway Yardmasters' Association, in convention in Denver, Col., has disbanded the old organization, which embraced Canada, and formed a new one, by the name of the National Yardmasters' Association. The following are the officers: President—J. M. Glunt of Staples, Minn.; Vice President—Joseph McMahon, Chicago; Second Vice President—Edwin Smith, Denver; Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Coneys, Cincinnati. The insurance feature of the old association is dropped.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy May statement shows gross earnings of $2,477,201, a decrease of $39,115 from those of the same period last year; net earnings, after deducting expenses and the monthly proportion of annual charges, $85,702; increase, $52,403.

—The receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company yesterday filed, in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, a petition for leave to pay the January coupons on the first sevens and sixes.

—J. B. Clews, President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, started yesterday on a trip across the continent to San Francisco.

—L. J. Sergeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, who has been in this city for the past two or three days, left last evening for the West.

—J. H. Stewart of Sandusky has been appointed receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

FINAL TESTS OF THE CRUISER OLYMPIA

The Reports that She Rolls Heavily Do Not Alarm the Department.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The new cruiser Olympia went to San Francisco from the Mare Island Navy Yard yesterday preparatory to a cruise at sea for her final inspection, when she will be driven at various speeds and turned to determine her tactical diameter as well as to have her armament thoroughly tested. Her stability will also be carefully noted under varying conditions, recent official reports having ind

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Fair Speculative Demand.

FREE LIQUIDATION BY LOCAL LONGS

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Dull and Lower—Coffee Steady —Cotton Quiet.

There was a general desire to liquidate by local longs in grain, and prices made quite a decline, helped by foreign selling and weaker markets at the West, while Wall Street was anxious to realize, and a fair trade reported in a switching way. Provisions were dull and offered at lower prices. Cotton was quiet and a shade firmer. Coffee was dull and steadier on local coverings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	73½@	73¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	29 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	51⅝@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.60 @	$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@	18
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	17¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.62½
Lead	3.25 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the chief business in the way of switching, and prices lower. The early trading was at a decline of 1⅛@1⅜c on weaker cables, a rising tide of selling by Wall Street and the Northwest, with foreign houses realizing, and local longs liquidating and following the weakness at the West, rallying ⅛@1⅛c, but closing weak at 1¼@1⅜c decline. Spot was 1½c lower and dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c under July, in store, for export....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅞c over July, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 5½c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 75¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 80c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 80¾c, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 599 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 3,009 bushels; in the interior, 134,376 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛c lower on easier cables, weaker West, and following wheat, with the close weak. Spot was fairly active and weak at ⅝c decline; sales, 101,000 bushels, including for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 54c, free on board, afloat, early August, and 24,000 bushels yellow at 52¾c, delivered; the trade bought 1,000 bushels yellow, on private terms, in elevator, and 60,000 bushels do at July price, in elevator....Receipts, 40,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 58,614 bushels; in the interior, 105,253 bushels....Clearances hence, 4,900 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 49,983 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@1¼c, with corn and the West, and on local liquidation, with trading fairly active. Spot were fairly active, and ½@⅝c lower, closing weak. Sales, 1,300,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32½c for 42,000 bushels; do, clipped, 34c; No. 3 do, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@80c for 45,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 30@31½c for 3,000 bushels; track white, 33@39½c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 50,400 bushels; exports, 7,632 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	....	73¾
July	4,935,000	73 9-16@75	73⅞
August	275,000	74⅛@75⅝	74½
September	5,915,000	74⅞@76¾	75⅞
October	60,000	75½@76¾	75⅞
December	1,740,000	77 @78¼	77⅝
Total	12,925,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	170,000	51⅝@52⅛	51⅝
August	30,000	52⅜@52⅝	52⅜
September	290,000	52¾@53¼	52¼
Total	490,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@	28
July	90,000	28½@29⅛	28⅝
September	110,000	28⅛@29⅛	28⅞
No. 2 white	....	....	....
July	....	.... @	32½
Total	200,000		

FLOUR—There was very little inquiry, and values a trifle easier, though not quotably lower. Sales, 14,500 bbls, including, of city mills, 4,850 bbls patents, 2,500 bbls clear, and 500 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls no grade Spring, at $1.90@$2, in sacks; 1,800 bbls bakers' extra, at $3.45@$3.60; 3,600 bbls Spring patents, at $4.10@$4.25; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter, at $3.50, and 900 bbls Winter patents on private terms....Arrivals, 10,068 bbls and 7,214 sacks; exports, 10,142 bbls and 1,265 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,749 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light; prices easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $1.40; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.40; fine do, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$4.30; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and more active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middling, 80@85c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.40@ 3.65
Clears	3.70@ 3.85
Straights	3.85@ 3.95
White wheat straights	@ 4.00
Patents	4.20@ 4.30
Special brands	4.35@ 4.50
City patents	@ 4.75
City clears	@ 4.35
City extras	3.65@
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.35@ 3.40
Straights	3.30@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 3.90	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.35@ 4.75

OILS.

COTTONSEED — The market was slow again for prime goods, and there was difficulty in selling even light quantities. At the same time the receipts were small and there was not much to be had on dock. From warehouses as well as from dock there were some lots on offer at 26½c, and others held at 26¾@27c; the best rate bid was 26¼c, and it was hard to get interest from buyers over 26c. The good off grade yellow was firmer and close to prime in value, selling at 25¾c, and even 26c, but 25¾c the genuine price, on demands from the soap trade. There was sales of 300 bbls good off grade yellow at 25¾c and 50 bbls do at 26c. There was a bbl of 22c for off grade crude. White was nominally 29@30c. The reports from the South continue dull, with the Western lard refiners out of the market as holding full supplies, considering the dragging condition of the compound lard business. England is very indifferent over supplies here, with its few bids reduced and to a basis that checks business. The Mediterranean offers close to asking prices for moderate quantities of off grade yellow. MENHADEN was dull; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand, with city quoted up to 58c. NEATSFOOT OIL was slow, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and in fair jobbing demand, with 51 @52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Oil closed at 150 here and at Oil City. This was the only quotation to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Reacted from Thursday's market and closed at declines of 25 @27c on pork, 7 points on lard, and 10 points on bacon. The giving way in prices was due more to the slow response of outside speculation than to any changes in the position and to the decline in grain, although there was a continued favorable feature in the hog supplies, which were again moderate The only movement at all satisfactory is in meats, which both here and at the West are going out well in the way of distributions to consumers and at even stronger prices. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 13,000 head.

LARD—The West was remarkably dull in the way of speculation, and in sympathy with grain prices dropped back and closed easy. The decline was about 7 points, with the closing price was 6.75c bid. City steam had 6.12½c bid by the refiners, at which 150 tcs were taken; there were 50 tcs ironbound packages taken for export at 6.85c. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.80c nominal, and September at 7c, nominal. Refined was under a little attention from Continent shippers, with 1,000 tcs taken up on private terms; nominal prices were 7.15c for Continent and 7.45c for South America. Compound lard was dull at 6@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The West opened down a trifle and declined most of the day on a very quiet feeling among outsiders and moderate attempts to sell, as in sympathy with the decline for wheat. June closed at $12.20; July was at $12.22½@12.42½, closing at $12.22; September at $12.45@$12.70, closing at $12.45 bid. Here there was a light export trading at steady prices, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.

CUT MEATS—For city meats the market was strong and a little higher again, with steady fair demands; sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6⅝@6¾c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 6c, and 750 pickled hams at 9½@10c. City-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c; pickled hams at 9¼@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8⅜@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—There was no export demand here, while at the West there was a dull feeling all around, with prices down about 10 points. The short ribs at the West closed at 6.30c, nominal, for June, while July was at 6.30@6.35c, closing at 6.30@ 6.32½c, and September at 6.50@6.62½c, closing at 6.50@6.55c.

BEEF—There was a slack export demand, while the jobbing movements were moderate. Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra ind'a mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

INDIA HAMS—Were hard to sell, with prices irregular; quoted here at $18@$18.50, and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—All averages here were advanced to 6½c, with moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 41,705 head; same time last year, 37,786 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; few sales at 5c advance; $4.50@$5.05; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,836 head; active; strong; $4.30@$4.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,962 head; higher; $4.25@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; strong to shade higher; $4.40@$4.75. Pittsburg—Active; $4.85@$5.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,117 head; $4.40@ $4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; strong; $4.45@$4.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.75@$4.90. Indianapolis —Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $4.60@5. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The trade finally succeeded in getting prime city at 4⅜c, which has been its bidding price for the most part through the week, although in instances 4½c had been paid. However, it settled down yesterday to being very indifferent over 4⅜c, and took only 50 hhds, while more was offered at that price. There were some lots practically held out of the market. Country-made there was a slow and irregular position, with buyers having the advantage; sales were 75,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼ @4⅜c, as to quality. The London sale was dull at unchanged prices.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the city pressers were quite firm at 7¼c and declined to consider any other price. They placed 2 car lots, or equal to 50,000 lb, at 7¼c. The largest buyers at the West were indifferent, keeping their bid rate at 7c here, or 7¼c delivered at Chicago. There are rather full accumulations at all points, with exceptionally large lots held at the West, and as awaiting developments of demand or some sign or recovery of trading in compound lard; 7¼c continues the asking rate in Chicago. For lard stearine the market was quiet, with Western at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull but steady, with the close at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, on local covering. Havre was barely steady at ½@¾f decline and Hamburg dull at partly ¼ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was nominal at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8; sales, 600 bags Santos No. 7, plus 10 points, at 16⅜c....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—October, 250 bags at 14.55c; between Call and Close—September, 1,750 bags at 14.60c; October, 500 bags at 14.55c; Sept. 500 bags at 14.60; total, 2,750 bags; total for day, 3,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.50	....@....
February	14.35@14.45	....@....
March	14.35@14.45	....@....
June	14.25@	....@....
July	14.40@14.45	15.30@15.40
August	14.50@14.60	14.80@14.90
September	14.55@14.65	14.15@14.20
October	14.60@14.70	13.75@13.80
November	14.55@14.65	13.30@13.40
December	14.55@14.60	13.20@13.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	220,848
Arrivals, steamship Cearense (Ceara)	300
Total	221,148
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,730
Total stock in New-York to-day	215,418
Total stock in Baltimore	32,750
Arrivals	....
Total	32,750
Delivered yesterday	980—31,779
Total stock in New-Orleans	54,508
Arrivals	....
Total	54,508
Deliveries yesterday	350—54,158
Total stock in other ports	....
	85,937
Total stock in United States	301,355
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 27	185,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 27	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 13	8,000
	286,000
Total	587,355
Same time 1894	287,117

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	18 @18½
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19¾@21¾
Pajo	21½@22½	P'rto Cabello	17¼@18¾
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18¼@19
Bucaro	17¼@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¾@19½
Tovar	17¾@18¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21¾
Cucuta, ord'y'ls	@18½	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¾@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, p'r to e'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @21	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@20¾	Jamaica	16¾@20¼

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and firmer on local covering, with the close steady at 2@ 4 points advance, influenced by Liverpool's gain of 1½ points, and very moderate receipts. Spot was quiet and easy. Sales, 841 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-Day's Opening Prices.	High.	Low.	Sales.
June	Nominal	....	....	100
July	6.75@6.76	6.76	6.75	900
August	6.75@6.79	6.83	6.77	37,300
September	6.82@6.83	6.85	6.81	4,600
October	6.87@6.88	6.92	6.85	37,000
November	6.90@6.91	6.92	6.89	2,200
December	6.95@6.96	6.98	6.94	7,000
January	7.00@7.01	7.03	6.99	7,000
February	7.05@7.03	....	....	....
March	7.10@7.11	7.12	7.12	300
Total				96,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total This Week Last Yr.
Galveston	44	..	88	..	244	495
New-Orleans	215	75	100	50	856	6370
Mobile	8	18	..	2	43	54
Savannah	66	273	87	3	573	1737
Charleston	12	..	165	1	182	125
Wilmington	..	1	..	..	102	14
Norfolk	6	2	75	3	96	214
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	196
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	313
Boston	558	648	240	122	3015	906
Philadelphia	12	100	..	..	535	1709
West Point	..	..	..	53	53	..
Total	916	1177	762	214	5699	..
This day last week	3029	2356	987	1049	..	12196
This day last year	2001	928	2445	1327	..	..

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	33	145	2,118
Dallas	..	7	73
Shreveport	25	3	1,425
Little Rock	48	150	3,280
Helena	4	..	30
Vicksburg	100	153	448
Columbus, Miss	1	8	23
Natchez	16	50	451
Memphis	99	400	3,013
Nashville	..	..	94
Selma	10	10	121
Montgomery	9	..	1,468
Eufaula	3	162	492
Columbus, Ga	11	73	3,785
Macon	1	..	345
Albany	..	2	371
Atlanta	15	190	3,457
Rome	103	213	*28
Augusta	42	773	17,200
Columbia	219	219	..
Newberry	5	5	..
Charlotte	20	29	10
Raleigh	367	392	1,300
St. Louis	86	3,353	23,201
Houston	398	369	3,160
Meridan	92	..	600
Cincinnati	784	730	9,898
Yazoo City	..	173	195
Total	2,599	7,597	66,000

	This Week. Last Year.
Brenham	143 1,683
Dallas	7 73
Shreveport	647 1,251
Little Rock	1,386 1,339
Helena	10 269
Vicksburg	433 2,874
Columbus, Miss	10 510
Natchez	143 776
Memphis	3,381 13,046
Nashville	.. 135
Selma	163 1,151
Montgomery	145 1,319
Eufaula	21 1,112
Columbus, Ga	55 1,758
Macon	440 1,304
Albany	.. 1,561
Atlanta	1,139 537
Rome	240 *1,544
Augusta	849 16,040
Columbia	.. ..
Newberry	.. *143
Charlotte	55 40
Raleigh	211 *1,018
St. Louis	1,278 38,981
Houston	1,508 2,477
Meridian	.. 231
Cincinnati	2,829 3,676
Yazoo City	828 1,885
Total	16,020 81,668

*Corrected. †Actual.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The inability to move any quantity of domestic marrow beans either on home or foreign account has induced sellers to accept $2.50 for choice marks whenever buyers can be found. Medium and pea also very dull, and it would be easy to buy round lots at our inside figures. Holders of red kidney are asking $2.10 quite generally, but it will require fair export orders to establish that price. Foreign beans slow and in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50@...; do, pea, $2.15@ $2.17½; do, medium, $2@$2.02½; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2.05@ $2.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.35@$2.40; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@ $2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.85; green pea, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery continues to clean up closely at full prices, while the lower grades accumulate and are easy.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @...
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@....
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western, extra	18 @...
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	11½@12
Factory, tubs, first	10½@11
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @..
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Exporters were in the market, and took about all of the best large full cream, particularly colored. Part skims were fairly active. Prices for all desirable stock showed firmness.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	8 @ 8⅛
State, full cream, large, dead white, f'y	8 @..
State, full cream, large, nat. col., f'cy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7½@ 7⅝
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 7
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6½
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white	8 @..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7½@ 7⅝
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@ 7¼
State, part skims, cheese and neighboring counties, large size, choice	5 @ 5½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Receipts moderate, and fine stock held with confidence, while the rest are offered freely.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@ 14
Western, fresh-gathered	12 @ 13
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$1.50 @$2.50
Southwestern, case	2.25 @ 3.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Prime large red apples from far South sell well; small green neglected. Peaches more plentiful, but about steady. Plums quiet and irregular. Cherries in fair demand. Currants weak. Few strawberries arrive and quality irregular; ready sale for prime sound. Raspberries steady. Fancy, large huckleberries firm but soft and poor neglected. Blackberries easier. Watermelons quiet but held about steady. Mushmelons irregular; demand at fair prices for fancy stock only. We quote: Apples—Red, per carrier, $1@$2; do, green, small, per bbl, $1@$1.50. Peaches, per carrier crate, $1@$2.50; do, per flat case, 50c@ $1. Plums—Wild goose, per carrier, $1@$2; do, Japanese varieties, $2@$2.50. Cherries, per lb, 2@8c. Currants, per quart, 6@8c; do, per lb, 5½@6½c. Strawberries, per quart, 8@ 12c. Raspberries, up-river, 3-quart cup, 5@7c; do, Jersey and Maryland, per pint, 6@8c; do, Blackcap, per pint, 3@5c. Blackberries—Jersey, per quart, 8@14c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 8@12c; do, North Carolina, 6@12c. Huckleberries—North Carolina, 8@ 10c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 5@8c. Green gooseberries, large, 6@7c; do, small, 4@5c. Watermelons, per 100, $12@$25; do, per carload, $125@$225. Mushmelons, per basket, 50c@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Jobbing trade is evaporated apples continues very quiet, but with an occasional order for export, and light remaining stocks, the market shows considerable strength. Holders have not advanced prices further on small jobbing sales, but buyers for round lots would have to pay more. Sun-dried apples inquired for and firmer; prime lots of either State or Western would bring 5¾c. No interest in cores and skins. Raspberries and cherries held unchanged but dull. Blackberries and plums weak. Buyers are showing good interest in apricots, and there is a better trade than usual in prunes. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6½@7c; do, common to good, 5½ @6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@5¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; plums, State, 3¼@4c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½ @8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No receipts, except the small lots of local by express. Fowls steady, with a little demand for good stock. Spring chickens quiet and easier. Turkeys dull. Ducks and geese steady, but slow. We quote: Spring chickens—Local, per lb, 14@20c; do, Western, 14@18c; do, Southern, small, 13@16c. Fowls, 10c. Old roosters, 6c. Turkeys, 8@8½c. Ducks, per pair, 45@80c. Geese, 65c@$1.12. Pigeons, 15@30c. DRESSED —Fresh fowls cleaning up closely and firmer, but offerings of frozen have now checked the upward tendency. Spring chickens quieter; goods are coming from Chicago and this has tended to unsettle the market, causing cautious buying and a weaker feeling. Spring ducks easier. We quote: Turkeys—Western, per lb, 9@9½c. Fowls, 11@11½c. Old cocks, 6@6½c. Old ducks, 6@8c. Spring chickens—Philadelphia, 20@30c; do, Western, dry picked, 18@25c; do, scalded, 16@20c. Spring ducks—Near-by and Eastern, 17c. Eastern geese, 18@20c. Squabs—Per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

GAME—We quote: Partridges—Per pair, 75c@$1. Grouse, $1.25@$1.50. Quail—Per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25. Grass plover, $1@ $1.50.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts small, country holders making very light shipments; prices higher, but little could be moved where stock was freely offered. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 65@85c; do, shipping, 60c; do, clover, mixed, 65@75c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw, 40@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes continue to arrive freely and are weaker. Cabbages and cucumbers dull and lower. Tomatoes firmer.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per basket	40@ 75
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	40@ 65
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	$1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl	30@ 50
Egg plant, Charleston, per bushel bas	..@ 1.00
Egg plant, Florida, per half bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@ 2.10
Onions, Tennessee, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Onions, Maryland, potato, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Maryland, potato, per basket	1.00@ 1.12
Onions, Virginia, potato, per bbl	..@ 2.00
Onions, Virginia, potato, per basket	90@ 1.00
Peas, Long Island, per bag	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Long Island, per bag	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Md., wax, per basket	1.75@ 2.00
String beans, Norf., wax, half basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Norf., green, half basket	1.00@ 1.50
Squash, Long Island, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Squash, Norf., Summer, per half bbl	50@ 75
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Ch'n and Sav., per carrier	1.50@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Ch'n and Sav., per crate	1.25@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, carrier	1.50@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case	..@ 1.00
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Turnips, white, per 100 bunches	75@ 1.50

POTATOES.

Charleston, Rose, good to prime, bbl	$2.50@$3.00
N. C., Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 2.75
N. C., Chile Red, fair to prime	1.75@ 2.25
Norfolk, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Eastern Shore, Rose, fair to prime	1.75@ 2.50
Virginia, Chile Red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Southern, culls, per bbl	50@ 75
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.75@ 2.00

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand was slow for all but fancy grades, with prices generally firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The market was firm, with demand very fair, chiefly for fancy.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¾@3⅞
Good	4¼@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	85@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was entirely neglected, and quoted steady. Refined very quiet and without change.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 13-16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 9-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¾ @..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual sales, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Winds

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Leading Industrials Yield to Combined Bear Assault.

QUICK REBOUND LATER IN THE DAY

Noteworthy Firmness of the Railway List During the Flurry — Many Net Advances—Declaration of the Vanderbilt Dividends.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Concerted action on the part of three or four of the bear leaders this morning brought about a sharp downward flurry in the Industrials, and for a time it looked as if the general list might suffer in sympathy. The brunt of the attack was directed against Sugar, Tobacco, and Chicago Gas. Prices at the opening were slightly higher than yesterday's close, but pressure soon became pronounced, and recessions were general. The break occurred shortly before noon. Its full extent was 7⅝ points in Tobacco, 5⅝ in Sugar, and 4 in Chicago Gas. At the same time Rubber declined 3¼, General Electric 2⅜, and Distillers 2 points. Accompanying the weakness reports of engagements of gold for shipment were circulated. At the same time rumor dealt lightly with the name of a prominent speculator. The gold export story was promptly exploded, and the speculator indignantly denied that he was in financial difficulty. Buying orders, both for long and short account, came at the decline, and sharp rallies ensued, so that at the close the losses on the day were not more than is common on days of ordinary activity. The net declines were 1¼ on Tobacco and 1⅝ each on Sugar and Chicago Gas. Distilling was notably firm throughout the flurry, and its net loss was only a point. General Electric lost ¾ and Rubber 1⅜ points.

The strength of the railway list in the face of the demoralization in the Industrials was remarkable, and goes to prove the substantial basis of the present market. Under ordinary circumstances railway issues would have advanced on the agreement of the trunk line Presidents to maintain rates, because only such action was necessary to place the railways in position to enjoy the benefit of the general business revival which is in progress, and which promises to continue. As it was, the leading stocks were influenced momentarily to the extent of about a point, but quickly rallied, and at the close were practically unchanged from yesterday. Reading and Jersey Central scored actual gains, the impression being that the coal trade difficulties will be fully adjusted before the next monthly meeting of the sales agents. The Grainger stocks rallied with promptitude, Northwestern closing ¼ up, St. Paul and Rock Island each ¼ lower, and Burlington ⅛ lower. Wheeling and Lake Erie, Louisville and Nashville, and Kansas and Texas preferred came through the squall with fractional gains, and Wabash preferred closed unchanged. New-England broke from 51, to 46, and closed at 47¼, a net loss of 3½ points, but the stock is cliqued, and is not governed by general market conditions, and its fluctuations really meant nothing.

The Vanderbilt dividends at the usual rates were declared to-day, and the statements of the companies for the year were made public. Every one knows that the year has been a lean one for the railways, and that these roads have suffered with others. At the same time the statements are by no means unsatisfactory. The Lackawanna Directors also declared the usual dividend on the stock of the company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply and the demand was fair. Rates were 1@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,065,113, and the balances were $4,723,488. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $38,071.

Money in London, ½@1 per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very dull and firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.89½, for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅝@$4.89 for sixty day bills, $4.89½@$4.89⅝ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$33,075,461
Imports for the same period.... 27,418,372

Net exports	$11,657,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,230,838
Net exports to date, 1893	68,327,622
Net exports to date, 1892	83,437,039

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.	
Brooklyn City 1st	1
Erie 1st reor. lien	2½
W. N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st	1
DECLINED.	
Columbus & 9th Ave. 1st	1⅛
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Oregon Imp. con.	1
Virginia Midland gen	2

Government bonds were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	97	
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	113½	113¾
4s, r., 1925	123¾	124¼
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124¼
5s, r., 1904	110½	116¾
5s, c., 1904	116¾	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	--
Currency 6s, 1896	101	--
Currency 6s, 1897	103	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105	--
Currency 6s, 1899	108	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	--

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 17½; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 85½; Erie, ¼, to 10⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 59½; St. Paul, ½, to 69⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 13¾. Declined—Erie second consols, ⅛, to 98; Reading, ⅛, to 9½; Southern preferred, ⅛, to 42¼; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 20⅜, and Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅛, to 22⅞. Southern common sold at 14⅜, Illinois Central at 98½, New-York Central at 104½, and Atchison at 10. British consols fell off 1-16, to 107⅛ for money and 107 5-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £49,000. Money, ¾@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 101f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $1,972,330, against $2,196,867 last week, and $906,489 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,878,307, against $1,974,637 last week, and $1,054,078 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	27¼	28½	530
American Cotton Oil pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	75¼	218
American Express	116	116	115	115	112	115	20
*American Sugar Refining	111¼	112	108¼	109¼	109¼	109¾	88,265
*American Sugar Refining pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	99	100	735
American Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	94½	....	25
American Tobacco	114	114⅝	107	112¾	112¼	112½	41,345
American Tobacco pf	114¼	114¼	113	113	112	115	350
Atch., T. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	67¾	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	2,610
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62¾	62	62¼	62¼	64	670
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	10	10	10	10	9	10½	100
Canada Southern	55⅞	55¼	54	54½	54⅜	54¾	1,250
Canadian Pacific	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	53¼	54¼	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅝	1,250
Chicago Gas	65½	66	62	64¼	64	64½	74,120
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½	150
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼	99⅛	99¾	4,282
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	144	147	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85	85⅜	83	84⅜	84⅜	84½	19,535
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46	46	45¼	45½	45½	45⅝	813
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¾	68¾	67¼	67¾	67¾	67⅞	22,444
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	122	122½	122	122½	121	122½	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71⅞	72⅜	70¾	71¾	71⅝	71¾	6,000
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9⅝	9¼	9	9	9	9¼	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33⅜	34¼	32½	32½	33¼	33½	1,050
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8¾	9	8⅝	9	8½	9¼	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¾	26	25½	26	25½	26¾	500
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	143½	142¾	142¾	142½	143½	600
Delaware & Hudson	130½	130½	129	129	129	131	620
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163	163	163	163	165½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½	47	150
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21¼	21⅝	19⅝	20¼	20⅝	20½	21,600
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57½	58	100
General Electric	37	37	34½	35½	35¼	35½	7,200
Laclede Gas	26¾	27	26¾	27	26¾	27	200
Lake Erie & Western	24⅜	24½	24	24⅜	24⅛	24½	750
Lake Erie & Western pf	84	84¼	84	84¼	83¾	84¾	200
Lake Shore	150½	150⅝	149¼	150	150	151	836
*Long Island Traction	11¾	11¾	10⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅝	1,703
Louisville & Nashville	58½	58½	57¼	57⅝	57⅝	58⅛	3,605
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8	8¾	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26⅜	26⅜	25½	26	26	27	470
Manhattan Consolidated	113	113⅞	112	113¼	113¼	113½	3,955
*Metropolitan Traction	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	99⅜	100⅝	100
Michigan Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102½	103	30
Minn. & St. Louis	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	21	21½	700
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	86	87¾	10
Minnesota Iron	64	64	64	64	63	65	300
Missouri Pacific	31⅜	31⅜	30	30½	30⅝	30⅝	3,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅞	18⅞	17⅝	18	17⅞	18⅛	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	37¼	35⅝	36⅜	36⅜	37	7,365
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	25	100
*National Lead Company	34¼	34¼	31½	32½	32½	33⅜	12,133
*National Lead Company pf	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¾	200
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	20	20½	800
New-Jersey Central	101⅝	101⅝	100	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	2,835
New-York Central	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	....	....	950
New-York Central rights	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	100⅜	101½	410
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	50¼	51	46	47¼	47⅛	47⅝	6,100
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	17¼	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	1,050
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	10	10¼	520
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	29¼	29¼	28½	29¼	29	29¼	1,550
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	120
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	865
Northern Pacific pf	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17	1,202
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18	400
Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	29½	29½	29	29½	5,130
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18¾	19⅛	17⅝	18⅛	18	18⅝	32,590
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼	20	200
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf	52	52	52	52	51	52½	210
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173	172	172	171	171½	445
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114	115	20
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅜	850
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¾	1,800
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40¼	39¼	39½	39⅜	40¼	1,400
Southern Pacific	24	24	24	24	24	24½	600
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	1,210
Southern Railway pf	41	41	39⅝	40	40	40¼	2,250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37	39¾	37	39	39	39½	24,220
Texas Pacific	13	13	12½	13	12⅞	13	2,420
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	6	6	6	6	6	7	100
Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	12⅜	12⅞	725
United States Cordage	1⅞	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	990
United States Cordage pf	3	3	3	3	3	3½	156
United States Cordage gtd	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	9	200
United States Rubber	40½	40½	37½	38⅜	38⅜	39	21,055
United States Rubber pf	93	93	91⅝	91⅝	91½	93	730
*United States Leather	19	19	17½	18½	18¼	19	3,240
*United States Leather pf	94½	94½	92½	92¾	93	93¾	1,835
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	50
Wabash pf	20	20½	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝	4,345
Western Union Telegraph	91⅝	91⅝	90½	91	91¼	91¾	4,674
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17½	18	16½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	18,285
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53	53	51½	52⅜	51½	55	325

Total sales.... 476,875
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	66⅞	66⅞	66¾	66¾	66¾	67	10,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L., N. A. & C.					
Chi. 5s	75	75	75	75	$3,000
M., K. & E. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	8,000
M., K. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87	4,000

Total sales.... $33,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & B.	.62	.62	.62	.62	50
C. C. & Va.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Mexican	.70	.70	.70	.70	100

Total sales.... 450

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Moulton	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Yellow J.	.47	.47	.47	.47	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	72⅝	73	71⅞	71¾	674,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	.95	100
American Bank Note	42	45¼
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	....
American Typefounders'	4¾	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	....	55
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	22½	25
Barney & Smith pf. stock	72½	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf	67½	71½
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	19½	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	177¾	178¾
Brooklyn Traction	16½	17¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	61½	63½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	87	89
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel	118	124
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	165½
Central R. R. of Ga. deb	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	121	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	5¾	6½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅜	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	..
Con. Electric Light 1st	97	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	80	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	80
Detroit Gas stock	29	..
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	96
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	174¾	176½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Ensley Land Company	....	½
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196½	199
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 2d	57½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58	61
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	327
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	86½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73½	75½
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105¾	..
*Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105½	100
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	..
Holland Trust stock	....	80
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	80	86½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102½	105
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	28	44
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hudson River Telephone	39	43
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	160
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78	80
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	4¾	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	94
Kings County Elevated	6	8½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	175	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84½	86½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88
Long Island Traction Company	11¾	11⅝
*Lorillard Company pf	116	118½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	34	37
Mutual Gas, New-York	170	..
Manhattan Trust Company	128	138
†Madison Square Garden stock	....	20
Madison Square Garden 2d	....	83
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	100	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	300
Mechanics' National Bank stock	183	188
Mercantile Trust Company	340	360
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	23½	25
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	61	63
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	92	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	28½	30½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	54¾	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	....	95¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	78½	79¼
National Park Bank	272	282
National Shoe & Leather Bank	97	100
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	....	85
†Northwest Telegraph 7s	112¾	..
Northwest Tel. C. stock	106	..
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	356
New-York & Texas Land scrip	61	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	108½	110½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	152	..
National Union Bank	195	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3½	5
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106½	..
New-York Air Brake Co	....	3
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	725	745
New-York Security & Trust	262	280
North Shore Traction	33½	35
North Shore Traction pf	84	86½
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	90
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	184	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Postal Telegraph & Cable	80	84
Pratt & Whitney	....	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	....	57
Queens County Bank stock	153	..
Real Estate Trust Co	160	165
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	153	157
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	95
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s, (N. Y.)	20	..
*Standard Oil Trust	188¾	189¾
Standard Gas	96	98
*Standard Gas pf	105	107½
‡Standard Gas 1st 5s	106	108
Staten Island Railway	....	61
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½	115
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	91	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1⅞	2½
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	49
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	98½
‡Third Avenue Railroad	182½	184
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	....	15
Tol., St. Louis & K. C. pf	14½	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	....	93
Trenton Potteries	8½	10½
Trenton Potteries pf	52	55
Terre Haute & Logansport	15	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	90
*Title Guarantee & Trust	202	207
Trow Directory pf	55	60
*Union Ferry stock	66	68
†Union Ferry 5s	104	105
Union Elevated 2d	....	48¼
‡Union Railway 5s	104½	105½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	104	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80¼	84½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	34½	..
Union Trust	712	725
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	186	192
United States Trust	950	980
Valley R. R. Ohio 6 p. c. (Cent. T. Co.) ctf	....	40
Wagner Car Company	162½	165
Western Gas Company	64½	68¼
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	92¾	93¾
Western National Bank	111	114
Worcester Traction	18¾	19⅜
Worcester Traction pf	80½	82½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	17
Worthington Pump	23	26
Worthington Pump pf	84	87
Washington Trust Company	180	190

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Tenn. C. & I.	2⅛

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1
Am. Sug. Ref.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf	2
Chi. & Alton	1½
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1
Consol. Gas	1½
Del. & Hudson	1
Dist. & C. F.	1
Gen. Electric	¾
Met. Traction	1
Minn. & St. L.	1
Nat. Lead	1⅛
Nat. Lead pf	¾
New-York & New-England	2½
Pacific Mail	1
Pullman Car	1½
St. P. & Omaha	1
Union Pacific	¾
U. S. Cord. gtd.	1
U. S. Rubber	1¾
U. S. Rubber pf	1½
U. S. Leather pf	1½
Wheel. & L. E. pf	1⅝

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, June 21:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	117¼	106¼	109⅝	..	8¼
Tobacco	115	107	112¾	..	1¼
Can. Southern	56¾	54	54½	..	¾
Chicago Gas	73½	62	64⅝	..	9¼
Northwestern	100½	98⅝	99¾	..	⅛
Burlington	88	83	84⅜	..	⅝
St. Paul	69½	67¼	67¾	..	¾
Rock Island	73½	*70¾	71¾	..	¾
Del. & Hudson	131½	129	....	..	¼
Lackawanna	164¾	162½	163	..	¼
Whisky	21¾	19⅝	20¼	..	1½
Gen. Electric	37⅜	34¾	35½	..	1¾
Long Isl. Trac.	13½	10⅞	11¼	..	1⅝
Louisville	59¼	57½	57⅝	..	1¼
Manhattan	115	112	113½	..	1¼
Mo. Pacific	32⅞	30	30½	..	1½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	37¾	34⅜	36¾	2⅜	..
Lead	35½	31½	33⅜	..	1⅝
Linseed Oil	30½	20	20	..	1¼
N. J. Central	102	100	100⅝	⅛	..
New-England	53	46	47½	..	1¼
Susquehanna pf	29⅜	25¼	29½	1	..
Nor. Pacific pf	17¼	15⅜	16⅞	⅜	..
Pacific Mail	31½	29½	29⅝	..	⅛
Reading	19⅝	17½	18¾	..	1¼
St. L. Southw. pf.	17½	16⅞	16⅞	..	¼
Southern pf.	41⅝	39⅜	40	..	1¼
Tennessee Coal	39⅞	36¼	39	..	⅝
Texas Pacific	13½	12¾	13	..	⅝
Leather	19⅜	17¼	18¼	..	⅞
Rubber	41½	37¼	38⅜	..	2½
Wabash pf.	20⅜	19⅜	19⅝	..	¾
Western Union	92½	90¼	91	..	1¼
Wheel. & L. E.	18¼	15⅝	17⅜	2⅜	..
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	54	48½	52⅜	2⅜	..

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Cleve., A. & Col.—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	194	194	194
3d week June	$20,108	$16,502	.....
3 weeks June	55,852	48,006	.....
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	156	156	141
3d week June	$4,586	$3,222	$6,620
From Jan. 1	121,042	125,441	170,398
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	165	165	165
3d week June	$22,711	$16,188	$25,024
From Jan. 1	484,539	471,919	576,067
Kansas City Sub. Belt—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week June	$6,358	$5,598	$5,810
From Jan. 1	96,868	95,459	99,081
Ohio River—			
Mileage	223	223	223
3d week June	$17,835	$12,974	$16,457
Jan. 1 to Jan. 21	$17,055	285,137	267,061
Pitts., S. & L. E.—			
3d week June	12,513	7,074	.....
Wisconsin Central—			
3d week June	104,305	88,616	.....
8 weeks June	298,369	252,476	.....
Since July 1	3,954,913	4,154,520	.....
Can. So. for six months ending June 30—			
Mileage	456

the present condition of business than the current press reports. The confidential reports of railroad managers regarding the crop outlook are also generally favorable, and with these hopeful indications justified by results within the next few weeks, there is strong reason for hope that the business of the coming year will be eminently satisfactory in volume, and owing to recent advances in prices and wages, more satisfactory to producers than could have been anticipated a few months ago.

Bradstreet's will say:

Dominating business conditions of the week are the continued large demand for and further increases in prices for iron and steel, which have surprised even the trade. The jump in rail prices and scarcity of and higher quotations for plates and nails have tended to produce temporary scarcity. Improving wheat conditions have finally convinced many in the trade that there are likely to be fully 425,000,000 bushels harvested in the United States this year, which, as Bradstreet's points out, with a probable "available" surplus of 50,000,000 bushels being carried over at this time, points to only 100,000,000, possibly 110,000,000, bushels or more available for export during the next twelve months, which is less than in any year since 1890. With short crops abroad, in some instances, this can hardly fail to bring a higher range of prices.

It will doubtless prove disappointing to learn that exports of wheat, (and flour as wheat,) both coasts of the United States and from Montreal, have amounted to only 1,940,402 bushels, against 2,857,000 bushels last week. The decrease is largely of flour shipments from Newport News, Boston, New-York, and San Francisco. The exports in the week a year ago were only 1,717,000 bushels, 3,971,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,216,000 in the fourth week of June, 1892.

Total bank clearings, $1,011,000,000, while smaller for all cities than a week ago by 6.5 per cent., are 32 per cent. larger than in the last week of June, 1894; 6 per cent. larger than in that week in 1893, a month after the panic had gotten fully under way, but 2 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding week in 1892.

With the further advances in prices of iron and steel should be coupled the gain of 1 cent per pound for wool, which apparently began its journey to a higher level about a fortnight ago. Better quotations have also been made for cheaper grade woolen goods, 2½ cents per yard, for prints, Bessemer pig, billets, wheat, pork, lard, hogs, shoes, and copper, while declines in prices are recorded for flour, corn, oats, coffee, cotton, naval stores, and cattle. Sugar, coal, and lumber are practically unchanged.

Business failures in the United States for six months, as reported to Bradstreet's show a marked falling off in the second quarter of the past six months, as was to be expected, but not so great a decline relatively as in the second quarter of 1894, which results in a total for six months of 6,597, or 1 per cent. more than last year, 6 per cent. more than in 1893, and 9 per cent. more than in the first half of 1891, after Baring crash. But total liabilities have shrunk more than $3,000,000 from last year and more than one-half within two years, pointing to the excess in the number of failures being due rather to continued effects of the recent business disturbance on smaller enterprises than to new and unfavorable conditions.

SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS REVIEW

Comparative Statement of Failures Reported for the First Half of the Years Since 1879—The Sections Affected.

Bradstreet's will issue to-day its report of business failures for the first half of the year. It covers in detail, by States and Provinces, mercantile, industrial, and other embarrassments throughout the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, but does not include any in which assets have been sufficient to meet liabilities. It includes no business embarrassments of those engaged in agriculture, in any of the professions, or of individuals or corporations conducting transportation enterprises, or financial embarrassments of those engaged as clerks in mercantile, financial, or industrial concerns.

Statistics of business failures in the United States for six months of the calendar years 1879 to 1895, inclusive, are as follows:

	Number Failures.	Estimated Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Per Cent. of Assets to Liabilities.
1895	6,597	$44,153,644	$79,707,861	55
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,339	54
1893	6,239	105,371,813	170,890,222	61
1892	6,854	28,935,106	56,535,521	51
1891	6,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	53
1890	5,406	30,025,116	62,807,902	48
1889	5,018	32,803,940	67,411,711	48
1888	5,354	34,834,746	64,987,622	53
1887	5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48
1886	5,401	25,509,317	53,241,431	48
1885	6,100	32,935,465	68,670,505	48
1884	5,444	70,730,076	129,104,393	54
1883	6,206	39,857,202	73,594,205	54
1882	3,649	27,829,765	52,383,289	53
1881	3,256	19,783,523	39,533,705	50
1880	2,396	14,727,907	31,837,303	46
1879	3,810	29,690,478	60,508,750	49

The failures in this six months make the largest recorded total for which a period, the increase being 69 over 1894, or 1 per cent. It is 357, or 6 per cent., over the same period of 1893. In spite of this increase in number, there is an actual falling off in the total volume of liabilities of all who failed, with nearly a corresponding increase in the amount of assets, the proportion of the total assets to liabilities during the half year being 55 per cent., as compared with 54 per cent. during the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1894.

When a contrast is drawn between the failure record for the first half of 1893 and the last six months, the evidences of improvement are still more striking, for, while the total number of failures in the six months just concluded is larger by nearly 9 per cent., the total liabilities of failing traders have dropped from $170,890,000 to $79,707,861, much more than one-half.

The falling off in assets is from $105,371,000 to $44,153,644 during the last half year, from which it will be seen that, while the proportion of assets to liabilities in the period of 1893 under discussion was 61 per cent., the approach to the normal proportion of about 50 to 51 per cent. has been considerable.

In considering failures, assets, and liabilities, by groups of States, it is found that the total number failing is smaller than last year's number in each of the classifications of the States, (and Territories,) except in the Western, Northwestern, and in the Southern States. There were 47 more in the last six months than in the first half of 1894 in the Western States, 28 more in the Northwestern States, and 130 more in the Southern States, yet, in the first-named group, the Western States, the aggregate liabilities of those failing dropped from $16,553,000 in the first half of 1894 to $10,760,000 in the last six months. In the Northwestern States the character of the failures was apparently more serious, for while the increase was only 28 in number, liabilities grew from $7,725,000 a year ago to $11,174,000 this year. A like showing is made in the Southern States, where the liabilities a year ago amounted to $11,578,000, and in the last six months to $12,005,000. The number of failures on the Pacific coast in the last six months has been 40 fewer than in a like period of last year, but the total liabilities of those failing have shrunk nearly one-third. The New-England States record 54 fewer failures this year than last, but the liabilities of those embarrassed are $12,569,000, against $10,764,000 last year. The four Middle States make a relatively better showing, for, while they report only 16 fewer failures this year, the liabilities accompanying the same have dropped from $20,031,000 to $28,393,000.

In the Northwest relatively noteworthy increases in the number of failures are reported from Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana. The extraordinarily heavy increase in total liabilities of failing traders in Iowa in the last six months was explained at the end of the first quarter of the current year as due to the failure of one loan and trust company in that State, and not to the existence of conditions having a more than usually unfavorable influence.

At the South, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, among other States reporting a larger number of failures than in the first half of 1894, announce the relatively heavier increases, all with larger total liabilities than last year, though it should be explained that this excessive indebtedness among those failing was incident to the first quarter of the current year.

Illinois and Missouri, among the Western States, show a moderately increased number of failures, the first with practically unchanged total liabilities, when contrasted with last year, and the latter with a greatly reduced volume of indebtedness. But in Kansas the increase in number of failures is 70, or 30 per cent., with total liabilities this year of only $659,051, against $1,167,875 in the first half of last year.

In the Dominion of Canada, the six months' total of failures in business is 934, against 954 in the first half of last year, and the recovery from previously disturbing conditions is manifested in an aggregate of only $6,629,246 of liabilities, as compared with $9,600,042 last year. There have been more failures reported from the Province of Ontario this year than last, but 25 fewer from the Province of Quebec. Aggregate liabilities reported by failed concerns in Ontario decreased to $3,212,079 during the past half year, nearly 18 per cent., and in Quebec to $2,044,078, nearly 50 per cent.

Business failures in Newfoundland number 38 for six months, contrasted with 3 in the first half of 1894. Total liabilities have advanced from $8,700 in the first half of last year to $414,028 in the last six months.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The deposits under the plan exceed the following amounts:

General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	$122,250,000
Second Mortgage A Bonds.	75,200,000
Stock	92,700,000

The time within which deposits of Bonds and Stock may be made under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement has been extended and limited to **JULY 8th, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M., after which date deposits will only be received upon payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited.

The dates for the payment of the remaining installments of the assessment on the Stock, as heretofore fixed, are extended and limited as follows:

The Second Installment, of $3 per share, to **JULY 10th, 1895.**

The Third Installment, of $2 per share, to **AUGUST 10th, 1895.**

The Fourth, and last, Installment, of $2 per share, to **SEPTEMBER 10th, 1895.**

Any Installment upon the stock not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of one dollar per share on each installment in arrears.

The Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive further deposits after **JULY 8th, 1895,** and to declare forfeited the rights of holders of Certificates of Deposit of Stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

Dated New-York, June 17, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary. } Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg June 7, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Toone & Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
June 14, 1895.

By resolutions of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be expended in the purchase of the SHARES of its CAPITAL STOCK.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of July next, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Said stock, when purchased, will be cancelled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

By order of the District Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado, I am authorized to pay on the 1st day of July, 1895, to the bondholders of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, who have assented to the Bondholders' Agreement filed in the court, and have complied with its terms, interest for the six months ending June 30th, 1895, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, upon surrender of the coupons covering interest for said period.

The said coupons, being No. 10 for $15.00 each due July 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date by Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York.

E. T. JEFFERY, Receiver.
The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:**

53 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	880	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1236	1374	1493	1834	1948
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2028
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	6724	6735
122	862	1402	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1632	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1678	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2285	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2298	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4638	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6658	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5535	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3980	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,
27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The company will exchange bonds of the above issue—either "called" or uncalled—for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dollar for dollar.

On bonds so exchanged the company will pay a premium of 5 per centum in cash and adjust interest to the date of exchange, or, in case of "called" bonds, to maturity of their call.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should present their bonds at this office in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

The Consolidated Mortgage matures July 1st, 1933, and is limited to $50,000,000 bonds, which can be issued only against prior lien bonds or on new mileage at specified rates. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

The company reserves the right to withdraw this privilege at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MTGE. 5 % BONDS
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on June 20th, 1895, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured January 1, 1895, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Boston, or of the

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

in the City of NEW-YORK, on or after the 29th day of June, 1895.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other liens, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland & Canton and Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Companies or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver, Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Company.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company hereby advertises for bids for the purchase of the property and the franchises and privileges of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, which, with the approval of the Superior Court for New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, he may sell. Bids will be received by mail until September 1st, 1895, and they should be addressed to EDMUND RACHER, Receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, New-Haven, Conn.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned committee have completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, or from any member of the committee.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

A new company is to be organized to acquire the assets and franchises of the Long Island Traction Company, and to issue

NEW STOCK	$20,000,000
FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS, BEARING INTEREST FROM OCTOBER 1, 1895	7,000,000

Stockholders are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their stock certificates, with transfer thereof to the Committee or in blank duly executed, and thereby to assent and become parties to the Plan and Agreement.

Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited stock.

Each stockholder depositing his stock is required to pay a cash subscription of $10 per share of old stock; one-half thereof on or before July 15, 1895, and one-half thereof on or before September 2, 1895.

Outstanding participation certificates will be received and credited on account, at their face value of $2 per share, in payment of the cash subscription.

Depositing stockholders who shall pay their subscription in full will be entitled to receive one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock, new bonds at par to the amount of the cash subscription of $10 per share paid, and new stock to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of cash subscription of $10 per share paid.

The new bonds are to be used for the following purposes:

TO TAKE UP THE OLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES..	$1,875,000
TO STOCKHOLDERS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN..	3,000,000
TO BE RETAINED BY THE NEW COMPANY FOR ITS CORPORATE PURPOSES, LESS THE AMOUNT DISPOSED OF BY THE COMMITTEE, PURSUANT TO THE AGREEMENT OF DEPOSIT	2,125,000
Total	$7,000,000

The new stock will be disposed of as follows:

TO EXCHANGE FOR OLD STOCK, 1 SHARE FOR 2..	$15,000,000
TO DELIVER TO SUBSCRIBERS OF $10 PER SHARE, 75 PER CENT., AS ABOVE STATED	2,250,000
TO DELIVER TO COLLATERAL TRUST NOTE HOLDERS 75 PER CENT. OF THEIR HOLDINGS	1,406,250
TO DELIVER TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES 50 PER CENT..	167,000
TO BE USED FOR REORGANIZATION PURPOSES OR EXPENSES, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE, THE BALANCE, IF ANY, TO BE RETURNED TO THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY	1,176,750
	$20,000,000

The moneys to be raised by means of the cash subscription are to be applied as follows:

TO ACQUIRE AND PROVIDE FOR NOTES OUTSTANDING, ABOUT	$620,000
TO ACQUIRE AND PROVIDE FOR OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENSES OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY TO JULY 1, 1895, ABOUT	600,000
TO PROVIDE FOR CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND OTHERWISE AGAINST THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS COMPANY, THE TRACTION COMPANY, AND ITS RECEIVER, ABOUT	500,000
TO BE USED FOR BETTERMENTS, EXPENSES OF REORGANIZATION, AND OTHER PURPOSES	1,280,000
	$3,000,000

Holders of participation certificates may, if they so elect, receive in lieu of any other benefit under the agreement an amount in cash for their certificates at par, with interest at 6 per cent.

Stockholders of the old Company who may elect so to do may, at the time of the deposit of their shares under the agreement, pay to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as provided in the agreement, an amount bearing the same proportion to the amount of the principal and accrued interest of the collateral trust notes as the par value of their stock bears to the par of the entire outstanding stock, which amount shall be applied to the payment and satisfaction, pro tanto, of such collateral trust notes; and shall, by making such payment, become entitled to receive a proportionate amount of the new bonds and stock set apart for taking up said collateral trust notes.

A syndicate has been formed to furnish the money necessary to carry out the plan.

The shares of the new Company will be represented by voting trust certificates for five years, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement, under a voting trust whereof Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, and Anthony N. Brady are the trustees.

The plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Long Island Traction Company and by the Committee of Stockholders formed.

The Committee's estimate of moneys required for betterments is based largely upon the opinions of competent experts. The Committee concurs in the opinion of these experts that, with the economies resulting from the proposed expenditures for betterments, the proportion of operating expenses (including taxes) to gross receipts may be reduced to 60 per cent. or less. It is reasonable to expect, assuming that these opinions are correct, and that the experts' further estimate of an increase of at least 10 per cent. a year in gross earnings is conservative, as the Committee believes, there should be, after payment of all fixed charges, a considerable net income applicable to surplus or dividends.

For full particulars and details of the plan and agreement, reference is hereby made to the original thereof filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Stockholders may deposit their stock with the Central Trust Company of New-York, and receive Trust Certificates representing the same, at any time on or before July 15, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

New-York, June 29, 1895.

CLEVELAND & CANTON
RAILROAD COMPANY
1ST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Holders of the certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company, representing the above bonds, will receive the amount of the coupons due January, 1895, on presenting their certificates to the Trust Company on or after July 1st, 1895.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., } Bondholders' Committee.
H. L. THORNELL,

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 3, 1895.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Rollin M. Morgan, Assignee.
$500 Colonial Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y., Limited.
10 shs. N. Y. Real Estate & Building Impt. Co.
1 membership Mechanics' & Traders' Exchange, of N. Y.

By order of executor.
$500 Metropolitan Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1901.

For account of whom it may concern.
38 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
$1,000 Jamaica Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
100 shs. City Nat'l Bank, Fort Worth, Texas.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1917.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 City of Cincinnati 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
100 shs. Forbes Fibre Co., pref. (hypd.)
$75,000 Aluminum Brass and Bronze Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., 1st Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. Railway and Realty Security Co. of N. J.
$2,100 New-York Southern Society 6 p. c. Bds., 1899, Dec., 1894, Coups.
6 shs. Rockland Water Co. of Rockland, Me.
$20,000 Prescott and Arizona Central R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1916.

Meetings and Elections.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand St., New-York.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors will be held at the bank on Monday, July 8. Polls open between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Books for transfer of the $5,000 First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on June 22d, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1895.

Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, due July 1st, 1895, and the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, due July 1st, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after Monday, July 1st, 1895.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
NEW-YORK, June 26th, 1895.

The coupons due July 1st, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due July 1st, will be paid as usual by THE STATE TRUST CO., 34 Wall St.

WALTER A. PEASE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, until which time transfer books will remain closed.

H. D. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 22, 1895.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. CURES, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES, ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing July 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, June 26th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN RAILROAD CO.,
Brooklyn, June 26th, 1895.

The coupons due July 1st, 1895, on this company's first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the First National Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN G. JENKINS, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, June 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July

BEATEN BY A CARPET BEATER

WILLIAM S. NICOLL MUCH BRUISED BY DAVID E. DU CLOS.

He Objected to His Neighbor's Penchant for Pounding Floor Coverings at Night Time.

The penchant that David E. Du Clos has for beating carpets when other people are getting ready to go to bed has involved him in a suit for $2,000 damages. William S. Nicoll is the plaintiff in the action. Mr. Nicoll is neighbor to Mr. Du Clos, and he is sorry for it.

Mr. Nicoll's attorney appeared before Justice Fitzsimons yesterday in the City Court and asked for an order of arrest that should land Mr. Du Clos in Ludlow Street Jail. In the course of his application this story was developed:

Mr. Nicoll lives on the third floor of 834 Broadway. Mr. Du Clos lives on the second floor of the same house. It was on the 8th of May, 10 o'clock at night, when Mr. Nicoll, who is a very careful and conscientious householder, closed the outer door of the hallway leading upstairs into the building, and prepared to retire for the night. He had just begun to undress when a dull, booming sound on the second floor arrested his attention. Going into the hallway, and looking over the balustrade, he saw Mr. Du Clos in the act of beating carpets in a most vigorous fashion.

Now Mr. Nicoll led after seeing Mr. Du Clos doing this same thing, and each time the act, for some reason aroused his ire, which is of no mean quality. So, after surveying his neighbor for some moments with growing indignation, Mr. Nicoll, unfortunately for himself, as afterward appeared, was led to remark with fine scorn:

"Beating carpets again, eh!"

The tone of voice, pitched in a high, strident key, and more particularly the manner of saying this, displeased Mr. Du Clos He stopped beating his carpet, and, shaking his bamboo beater at Mr. Nicoll, he called back savagely:

"Yes, you old chump, I'm beating carpets again, eh! And if you'll just step down here I'll beat you, too."

Mr. Nicoll, more indiscreet than ever, stepped down as requested. That is to say, he started to "step down." Long before he had gotten to the bottom of the stairs Mr. Du Clos, by this time fairly athirst for satisfaction, reached up, and, taking the indignant Mr. Nicoll by the leg, he jerked him down the remaining stairs in a manner that made the man from up stairs see about nine million stars.

Then Mr. Du Clos proceeded to make good his promise and beat the beating, and it required the energies of Mrs. Nicoll and several others of her household to rescue Mr. Nicoll from the carpet beater's vengeance.

Mr. Nicoll made his way up stairs, sore and sorrowful. He bathed himself in arnica, and next day he hunted up his lawyer, who drew up the papers in a suit seeking $2,000 civil damages for assault from Mr. Du Clos.

"Now, your Honor," said Mr. Nicoll's lawyer yesterday to Judge Fitzsimons, "I think we are entitled to an order of arrest in this action, under that Du Clos may be put under bonds."

"I do not see how you are," replied Judge Fitzsimons, who has a fine sense of justice in these matters. "Your client evidently went down stairs looking for fight, and he seemed to have got just a trifle more than he bargained for. That is all, and I cannot grant you the order you ask."

The lawyer left the courtroom much crestfallen.

Mr. Du Clos, who is a manufacturer of shirts, smiled serenely when told of the outcome of the application.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—John Kurz, Louisa Muller.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Richard Webb Fined for Contempt.

Richard Webb is in Ludlow Street Jail, there to remain until he pays a fine of $500 for contempt of the Superior Court. He was arrested yesterday under an order issued by Judge McAdam.

Webb was held in contempt of court upon a charge of having made a false statement as a bondsman. James Everard, the brewer, recovered a judgment some time ago against Webb in the City Court for $500.55. In the supplementary proceedings prior to the execution, it is alleged, Webb, in an undertaking, swore that he was worth $1,000 above all debts and liabilities.

It is alleged that he was absolutely insolvent at the time, and Judge McAdam fined him $500 for contempt of court and committed him to jail.

The Misses Watt Exonerated.

The Misses Catherine A. and Margaret Watt, who do a millinery business at 249 Eighth Avenue under the name of John Watt & Co., were unintentionally wronged in the issue of The New-York Times of last Thursday.

The Misses Watt sued the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company for a fire loss. At the trial on Wednesday it was shown that the books of the firm had been fraudulently altered, but these alterations were not made by the Misses Watt, but by a partner in the firm who has since died.

Counsel for the insurance company stated that he exonerated the Misses Watt from any charge of attempting to swindle or defraud the insurance company.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The application of Mrs. Edith Candee to compel her husband, Edward Candee, the wealthy builder, to pay her alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of her suit against him for an absolute divorce, has been denied by Justice Andrews in Supreme Court, Chambers.

—Mrs. Annie Scott, nineteen years old, who was married when fifteen years old, has brought a suit for absolute divorce against her husband, Alexander Scott. Judge McAdam of the Superior Court heard testimony in the case yesterday. There was no defense.

—Ex-Assemblyman Callahan, charged with assaulting a policeman, and Louis Wagner, charged with violating the county medical laws, will be brought up for sentence on Monday in the Court of General Sessions.

—Killoran, Allen and Russell, who are charged with having robbed the Springfield (Ill.) Post Office on April 3, had a further examination yesterday before Commissioner Shields. The next hearing will be on July 10.

—The trial of Vincenzo Nino, who was indicted for the murder of his wife, Maria Nino, on Feb. 19, was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff.

—John W. De Veau was granted an absolute divorce yesterday from Minnie De Veau by Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court.

COFFEE EXCHANGE OFFICERS WIN

Decision in Suit of T. G. Lurman and H. M. Wagner for Reinstatement.

The officers of the Coffee Exchange have come out victorious in the long fight that Theodore G. Lurman and Henry M. Wagner have been making for reinstatement.

The applications of Lurman and Wagner for peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the officers of the exchange to reinstate them as members were denied yesterday by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

Lurman and Wagner were suspended from the privileges of the floor of the exchange for one year. The troubles grew out of transactions with Crossman & Brother. The latter made complaint to the exchange in the early part of last October, that Theodore Lurman & Co. had refused to accept and pay for coffee which had been purchased under contract. Lurman & Co. asserted that Crossman & Brother were wrongfully seeking to compel them to accept coffee which, they said, was adulterated, artificially colored, and not merchantable.

Graders and arbitrators also had the question as to the quality of the coffee submitted to them, and they decided in favor of Crossman & Brother. The Adjudication Committee of the exchange held that, inasmuch as by arbitration the coffee was declared to be a valid fulfillment of the contract, it could not reopen the question of the grade of the coffee or of its quality.

The committee sustained the complaint against Lurman, which was upheld by the Board of Managers, who suspended Lurman from the privileges of the floor of the exchange. The proceedings against Wagner were of a similar character.

Justice Lawrence holds that there is no evidence of bad faith on the part of the managers of the exchange, nor of the arbitrators who acted in these cases, and that the Court would not be justified in reinstating Lurman and Wagner.

EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED.

Affairs of the Twenty-eighth Street Crosstown Railroad.

The Twenty-eighth Street Crosstown Railroad project, which has slumbered for many months, showed signs of life yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge McAdam.

Upon the application of the attorneys of the road, Judge McAdam made an order extending the time within which the company may construct and complete its road six months after the determination of legal proceedings, brought to interfere with construction.

The company's time within which it was to construct its road under the law expires to-day, and the extension of time was asked for on account of the inability of the company to secure funds for the building of the road, due to the constant litigation that it has had, and trouble in sustaining its franchises, and also because of the amount of percentage of its gross receipts required by the city as a condition for the granting of the franchise.

While this extending succor with one hand, Judge McAdam helped with the other to make things pleasant all around, by granting a temporary injunction restraining the company from taking any steps for the construction of its railroad on Twenty-eighth Street, between Eleventh and First Avenues.

The injunction was granted on the application of Fullerton & Sharpe, representing Mary E. Barry, a property owner.

HAINES'S WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Mrs. Jones's Effort to Break Her Mother's Last Testament Unsuccessful.

The will of Mrs. Mary Esther Haines was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

There was a bitter contest over the will, instituted by a daughter—Mrs. Julia Floyd Jones. Among other proceedings, Mrs. Jones, through her counsel, attempted to have the contest removed from the Surrogate's Court, on the ground that Surrogate Arnold had been all his life an intimate personal friend of Napoleon J. Haines, Sr., the husband of Mrs. Haines. The motion for the removal of the contest was denied by the Supreme Court on the ground that Surrogate Fitzgerald, and not Surrogate Arnold, would try the case.

Mrs. Haines died several months ago, leaving an estate valued at about $100,000. By the terms of her will she left the bulk of her property to her husband for life, and after his death to her children, with the exception of Mrs. Julia Floyd Jones, whom she ignored entirely.

Mrs. Jones contested the probate of the mother's will on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence on the part of her sisters. Surrogate Fitzgerald decides that the evidence of undue influence and mental incapacity is not sufficient to warrant the court in refusing the probate of the will.

Suit Against Railway Stockholders.

H. B. Thompson, as receiver of the property of the Steubenville Street Railway Company of Ohio, and judgment creditors of the company have brought suit in this county to recover from the original stockholders the amount of their unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock, so that if any sum is recovered it may be devoted to the payment of claims of creditors.

Among those who were the originators of the company were Maurice B. Flynn, Richard S. Newcombe, and Francis L. Wellman. The property of the company was sold several years ago and only realized $12,375.

The case came before Judge Beach on demurrer made to the complaint that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Beach gives judgment in favor of the defendants on the demurrer, holding that the foreign receiver had no standing in court here in this action. He holds that an application should first be made for the appointment of an ancillary receiver here, so that authority may be given to bring the action, in order that the rights of the creditors here may be protected as well as those in Ohio.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Ems, for Bremen.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Albrecht, Clifford B. Allen, Adolph Abeles.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Brown, Miss Cora B. Brown, Horatio F. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barrow, P. T. Bayard, Miss Adele Brunt, Miss Minnie Brunt, J. W. Baird, Miss Boas, Miss Anna Beinhorn, Oscar Burckhardt, Mrs. W. Bote, W. Blessman, Claude Bailey.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Waldo Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Prime Coe, Robert S. Chilton, Jr., Mrs. Charlotte Clabes, M. N. Catreves.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. De Kieffer, Miss C. C. Deming, Dudley B. Deming, F. L. Dunne, Mrs. J

TRINITY PRINTS A DENIAL.

A Statistician Figures Out that the Church's Tenements Are Healthy.

THE DEATH RATE IS SMALL, HE SAYS

Elaborate Calculations Intended to Refute the Charges Made by the Board of Health Prepared for Parishioners.

Trinity Church Corporation, by order of the Vestry, has published for distribution among the parishioners a pamphlet containing a report by Frederick L. Hoffman as to the result of his investigation of the mortality in the Trinity tenements. Mr. Hoffman is a statistician. The report is sent forth as a refutation of the charge of the New-York Board of Health that the death rate is much higher in the Trinity tenements than in the city at large.

The officers of the corporation explain, in a short preface, that the charges grew out of the revelations before the Tenement-House Commission in December, 1894. They complain not only of the charges of the Board of Health, which they characterize as unjust and entirely unfounded, but also of the many articles that appeared at the time in the daily newspapers of this city, which contained, almost without exception, statements distasteful to the Vestrymen in their official capacity.

The defense of the corporation is confined entirely to the condemnation of the tenements by the Board of Health. Mr. Hoffman, the expert, has endeavored to prove by elaborate calculations that the deaths from so-called "diseases of filth," or diseases due to bad sanitation, are less in proportion in the Trinity tenements than in the city at large.

The charge of the Board of Health was that among the 1,681 people living in the eighty-three Trinity tenements, the death rate per 1,000 during the period 1889-93, inclusive, was 32.48, against a mean death rate of 24.01 per 1,000 for the city at large during the same period.

Expert Hoffman calls the calculation on which President Wilson of the Board of Health based his charges "the most astounding abuse of statistical method ever employed by a writer on statistics or an official of a Board of Health."

The expert says the computations of President Wilson were based on a fictitious population for the city, and he denies that the real death rate of New-York was 24.01, as claimed by the Board of Health. By his own process of calculation, Mr. Hoffman deduces the actual death rate of New-York from 1889 to 1893, inclusive, to be 27.37 per 1,000.

Mr. Hoffman says the Board of Health should not have compared the death rate in the Trinity tenements with the death rate for the city in general, but should have either compared the Trinity death rate with the death rate of the immediate neighborhood, or could have compared the deaths in the Trinity tenements with the deaths in other tenements.

By the former method, the expert claims, it would have appeared that the difference was in favor of the Trinity tenements to the extent of 6.79 deaths per 1,000 of population. By the second plan, the expert prints tables to demonstrate that the difference in favor of Trinity would have ranged from 0.0 to 28.7 deaths per 1,000 of population.

The deduction of Mr. Hoffman from his calculations is "that the charges of an excessive death rate, the due consequence of unsanitary conditions, are absolutely without the shadow of a foundation; that, in fact, the condition of the Trinity tenements in this respect is superior to that of the Eighth Ward in particular and the city in general."

Enumerating the principal filth diseases, as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and typhoid fever, the expert, by another set of calculations based on public reports and private investigations, reaches the conclusion that all of those diseases are less prevalent in the Trinity tenements than in the rest of the Eighth Ward or the city at large. This is the statement:

	1889-94. Trinity Tenements.	Ward S.	City of N. Y.
Measles	58.02	48.64	45.67
Scarlet fever	43.51	53.25	52.19
Diphtheria and croup	87.03	192.52	181.63
Typhoid fever	14.51	22.53	24.27
Diarrheal diseases	246.59	307.22	316.85
Consumption	516.19	499.74	391.75
Pneumonia	420.65	319.51	287.89
Diseases of nervous system	384.39	310.29	241.96
Diseases of urinary system	181.31	208.91	173.72

1885-90.

Further on the expert shows that the only kind of people in Trinity tenements among whom mortality is greater than anywhere else are elderly folks, and he accounts for this on the ground that the Trinity tenements contain more than their share of old persons.

The officers of the corporation, in their pamphlet for distribution among the parishioners of Trinity, make no reference or reply to the articles which appeared in The New-York Times in relation to the Trinity tenements. This paper, in a spirit of fairness, of friendliness, and not of hostility, made a thorough investigation of the Trinity tenements, and pronounced many of them unsafe and unsanitary.

The Vestrymen of Trinity have responded to the exposures of The New-York Times by deeds, and not by words, nor by mere statistical calculations from public health reports.

In the true spirit of public improvement, the Vestrymen of Trinity have set to work and cleaned and repaired and remedied most, if not all of the tenements specially pointed out in these columns. The New-York Times called particular attention to the block of tumble-down tenements and stores on the west side of Varick Street, extending from Spring Street to Canal. The Vestrymen have torn down the whole block, and a large, fine building for general occupancy is being erected on the sites. In other directions the advice of this paper has been followed, with the result of great benefit to the neighborhood.

ESTATES OF OVER $500 TAXABLE

Aggregate of the Bequests the Bases for Computation.

ALBANY, June 28.—The State Controller has been notified that the General Term of the Supreme Court, Fifth Department has just given an important decision involving an interpretation of a provision of the collateral inheritance tax law.

The section of the law passed upon was that providing that only estates involving the transfer of over $500 should be taxed. In an estate probated in Niagara County several bequests were made, each being less than $500, but making the aggregate of the estate much more than that amount. The Surrogate held that the law meant that the estate was not taxable, the several bequests being under $500.

The Controller's Department argued that estates valued in the aggregate at $500 or over, were taxable, and carried the case to the higher court, which reversed the Surrogate's ruling, and sustained the Controller. While no large sums are involved in the decision, there are very many small estates which come within this ruling. If the decision had been the other way, a loss of revenue to the State of some tens of thousands of dollars would have resulted.

Col. Monroe Succeeds J. G. H. Meyers.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe was yesterday appointed Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, to succeed J. G. H. Meyers, who was removed by Corporation Counsel Scott.

Col. Monroe is Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, of which he was one of the organizers. He was prominent in the May convention movement in 1892, and was one of the organizers. He is a Trustee of the Reform Club. He is a native of Kentucky and was graduated from Princeton in 1881, and admitted to the bar in 1884.

The salary of the office is $4,000 a year.

Lottery Agent Going to Prison.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—Frank Hall was sentenced eighteen months ago to State prison for one year for selling lottery tickets in this city. He appealed. The Court of Errors and Appeals decided recently that he must serve his sentence. Hall was surrendered this morning by his bondsmen. He will be taken to Trenton Tuesday.

J. A. SILVEY ELECTED PRESIDENT

American Fire Insurance Company's Capital Restored and Its Business to be Continued.

The stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday at 146 Broadway. James A. Silvey, for many years Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company, and an experienced underwriter, was unanimously elected President of the company.

A reorganization committee was also appointed, consisting of Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce, Frederick W. Downer, the company's former President; John T. Terry, and Charles R. Henderson, and the necessary legal steps were begun to increase the company's effective capital to $600,000. These legal steps are: Reduction of the present capital stock from $400,000 to $200,000, which will leave a surplus of over $100,000. Total effective capital not less than $800,000. Subsequent increase of the capital stock by $200,000, and of the surplus by $100,000 through subscriptions to new stock at 150 per cent, of its par value. Total effective capital after reorganization over $600,000.

This new capital will be secured by offering to stockholders a privilege to subscribe for their proportionate amount of the new stock at $150 per share, and by selling any not so taken. The Directors present at the meeting agreed to subscribe for their proportions of the new stock at the rate above mentioned. The largest stockholders with whom it has been practicable to communicate at short notice have indicated a like intention. The reorganization will be carried out as rapidly as legal requirements will permit, and after it is completed the company will be in a stronger financial condition than it has held for several years, and will be better equipped for the transaction of increasing business. Dividends in the near future are said to be assured. The business of the company will be carried on as usual, its relations with agents maintained, and its good will, which has been protected by its re-insurance contract, fully preserved.

Upon the retirement of the former President of the company last April, Frederick W. Downer consented to temporarily hold the office of President pending a thorough examination into its affairs. This examination as it progressed disclosed an impairment of capital. The Directors deemed it their duty to call the situation to the attentica of the Insurance Department, and to request an official examination. They also deemed it their duty, pending such examination, to protect their policy holders beyond all question by re-insuring all their outstanding risks with trifling exceptions. The official examination has not been entirely concluded, but in connection with the re-insurance mentioned shows that the present assets of the company amount to considerably over $800,000.

The Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York, in an official letter to the company, states: "I believe the interests of the policy holders and creditors of your company have been amply protected by the re-insurance of your outstanding policies, and that the examination of your affairs, which I propose to have made during the coming week, will show little if any impairment of capital."

A GULLIBLE SALOONKEEPER OF PATERSON

He Let Two Strangers Get $300 and a $125 Watch from Him.

PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—Frank Juliano, a saloon keeper at 523 Main Street, called at the police station this afternoon and reported that he had been swindled out of $300 and a gold watch and chain valued at $125.

He said that two men called on him at the saloon this morning and wanted him to go into business of any kind that he might suggest. They had $900 between them, they said, in a small black satchel which one of them carried. It was agreed that he should put in $300, the amount which he said was on deposit in the local savings bank.

The three men started for the bank, and the money was drawn out by Juliano and placed in the bag. When they got back to the saloon, one of the men said there was not sufficient money in the satchel to start a good paying business. Juliano said his watch was worth $125, and he would put that up for cash. The watch was taken by one of the men, and he put it in his pocket.

Then the men handed the satchel to the saloon keeper, and told him to be careful of it until they returned. They did not return, and Juliano opened it, only to find that there was nothing in the bag but two bunches of green paper cut the size of greenbacks.

The police have no clue to the swindlers, who are thought to be the same men who have been working the green-goods game in Delaware.

Society Women Want a School.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—A number of society women of this city have organized a movement to secure the erection of a new high school on the Heights. Among them are Mrs. E. F. C. Young, Miss Louise G. Farrant, and Miss Cecilia Gaines. They have the indorsement of the Woman's Club, and a petition bearing over 1,000 names.

Several members of the Board of Education, including President Ullamor Allen and Directors William H. Beach and Elijah S. Cowles, have promised to do all they can to further the object.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...	4:31	Sun sets...7:35
Moon sets...	11:54	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:22	1:04	6:35	7:21
Governors Island	12:45	1:34	7:21	8:08
Hell Gate	2:38	3:27	8:49	9:36

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Adriatic	Liverpool	June 19
Italia	Hamburg	June 17
England	London	June 13
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	June 16
La Bourgogne	Havre	June 22
New York	Southampton	June 22
Olympia	Gibraltar	June 18
Santiago	Nassau	June 25
Seminole	Charleston	June 26
Umbria	Liverpool	June 22
Werkendam	Amsterdam	June 16
SUNDAY, JUNE 30.		
Iroquois	Jacksonville	June 27
Nacoochee	Savannah	June 27
Othello	Antwerp	June 15
State of California	Glasgow	June 20
MONDAY, JULY 1.		
Alvena	Navassa	June 25
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	June 22
Ems	Liverpool	June 21
Ethiopia	Glasgow	June 22
Finance	Colon	June 24
Orizaba	Havana	June 27
Strathcarron	Gibraltar	June 16
Westernland	Antwerp	June 22
TUESDAY, JULY 2.		
Adirondack	Kingston	June 27
El Sol	New-Orleans	June 27
Hudson	New-Orleans	June 26
Stuttgart	Bremen	June 20
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.		
Concho	Galveston	June 26
Fluminan	St. Lucia	June 25
Galileo	St. Lucia	June 25
Mississippi	London	June 20
Teutonic	Queenstown	June 27
Vigilancia	Havana	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Saterno	June 29	Pern'mb'co	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ems	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	June 29	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Manhansett	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Bellaura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Jersey City	June 29	Kristol	25 Whith'l St.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	June 29	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Yvendam	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alsia	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 35 N. R.
Advance	July 1	Colon	35 Broadway.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 14 N. R.
New-York	July 2	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alesia	July 2	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Horrox	July 2	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Seminole	July 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Havel	July 2	Fremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Rumic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fort William	July 2	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	July 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	July 3	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	July 3	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Rhyniand	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Orizaba	July 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Others	July 3	Manchester	Busk&Jevons.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	July 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Moorish Prince	July 5	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
State of Texas	July 5	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Kansas City	July 6	Bristol	26 Whith'l St.
Santiago	July 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hudson	July 6	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	29 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
England	July 6	London	15 Whith'l St.
Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ardanhu	July 6	Matanzas	30 Wall St.
S. of California	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Adirondack	July 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Olympia	July 9	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Concho	July 9	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	July 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 9	London	4 Broadway.
Spain	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 9	London	21-23 State St.
Coleridge	July 9	Pernamb'o	18 Whith'l St.
Albano	July 9	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Jamaica	July 9	Graytown	24 State St.
Strabo	July 9	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Trave	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Galileo	July 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Fontabella	July 10	St. Thomas	30 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	July 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	July 10	Colon	Pier 14 N. R.
Ardanrose	July 10	Falmouth	30 Wall St.
Trinidad	July 11	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Delcomyn	July 12	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Exeter City	July 13	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Kr'Wilh'm II.	July 13	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 13	Quebec	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pr. Willem II.	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Rialto	July 13	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principita	July 13	Leith	29 Broadway.
Schaw	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Imperial Prince	July 15	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Taurie	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanmhor	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	168 Pine St.
Colorado	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Richmond Hill	July 13	London	21-23 State St.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Anchoria	July 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bringvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	29 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alcalbo	July 20	Barracoa	135 Front St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Martello	July 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Panama	July 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Powhatan	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Carolina	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Circassia	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, June 28.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Welbust Baracoa 5½ ds., with fruit and passengers to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Santos May 23, Rio Janeiro June 6, and St. Lucia 20, with coffee and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg June 12 and Havre 15, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah June 25, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS F. W. Bruns, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen June 15, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Brig Venturer, (of Liverpool,) Frelick, Ciudad Bolivar 25 ds., with mdse to Flint, Eddy & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Wing, Newcastle June 9 and London 16, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Neptune, for Kingston, Jamaica; Weser, (Ger.,) for Baltimore; Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

Delaware River—Goose Island Flat Lighted Buoy, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on or about July 1, 1895, a gas-lighted buoy, painted red, and showing a fixed white light, will be substituted for the first-class nun buoy, No. 20, marking Goose Island Flat, off Penns Neck, on the New-Jersey side of the river. Deep Water Point Range Rear Light, NE ⅛ N; Finns Point Range Rear Light, E ⅛ S; New-Castle Range Front Light, NNW ¼ W. Bearings are magnetic, and given approximately.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fourth Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 29.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9 P. M., east, light breeze, dense fog.

Spoken.

Bark Alfredo, (Ital.,) Minetti, from Smyrna May 20 for New-York, was spoken June 23 in lat. 36 N, long. 4 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlerhorst, from New-York June 16 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands today.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York June 18 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Millington, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York June 20.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York June 25.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York June 13, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Girgenti for New-York June 18.

SS Ethelgonda, (Br.,) Capt. Goding, from New-York May 26, arr. at Bombay June 25.

SS Petriana, (Br.,) Capt. Torrance, from New-York June 9, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York June 15, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

ROTTERDAM, June 28.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Ponsen, from New-York June 15, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 80s; prime mess dull at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 60s; do, medium, dull at 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 22 to 30 lb, firm at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 32s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 37s for new. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 10½d, to arrive. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 33s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 5d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 3½d; June steady at 4s 2¾d; July steady at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 3¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low-middling clause, June delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 45-64@3 46-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 46-64@3 47-64d, buyers; February and March delivery 3 48-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 49-64@3 50-64d, sellers.

LONDON, June 28—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 9s 6¾d; August, 9s 8¾d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 21s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 21s per cwt. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 3d per quarter; May shipment, via Cape, 37s 3d. Linseed oil, 21s 3d per cwt. Sperm oil, £42 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5¾@6¼ per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 7d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 9d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 1s 8d@2s 4d; hindquarters, 3s 6d@4s per 8 lb, by the carcass.

LONDON, June 28.—At the sale of sheepskins in Mincing Lane to-day there were offered 2,200 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal skins. There was a good demand, chiefly for export. Coarse skins were unchanged; there was an advance of ¼d for long-wooled, ¼@⅜d for short, and ¼d for shorn skins.

HAVANA, June 28.—Markets unchanged.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A NOTABLE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY ON NEW STREET.

It Is Small, but Valuable, Bringing Nearly $150 per Square Foot—A Long Lease Up Town.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has purchased of Mrs. Abby S. Marshall of Millbrook, N. J., the brick office building 18 New Street, 25 by about 61, at $225,000. The property adjoins the Stock Exchange to the south and the old Delmonico Building to the north. The latter building, extending through from Broad Street, was bought by Mr. Levy about eighteen months ago. Recently he also acquired the building adjoining to the north on Broad Street. By yesterday's purchase he becomes the owner of a compact plot containing about 7,700 square feet, extending from Broad Street to New, and measuring 45.6 feet on the former and 54.1 on the latter, with a depth of about 154 feet. Mr. Levy will sail for Europe by the Campania to-day, to be gone about six weeks. On his return he will have plans prepared for a fifteen-story fire-proof office and arcade building to cover the plot of which he has just completed the purchase. The building will cost about $1,000,000, and will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1897. The lower portion has already been rented.

The price paid per square foot by Mr. Levy for the New Street property is at the rate of more than $147.50 per square foot. This has been exceeded in a number of instances in down-town property near by. Thus in 1882 there was paid $165,000 for 508 square feet at the southwest corner of Broad and Wall Streets, now covered by the Wilks Building. The rate was $330.70 per square foot. The American Surety Company paid in November, 1893, at the rate of $267.87 for the southeast corner of Pine Street and Broadway, the plot containing about 1,000 square feet. A few weeks ago the Johnston estate paid at the rate of about $200 per square foot for the southeast corner of Exchange Place and New Street. The southwest corner of Wall and New Streets was sold to W. W. Smith in 1882 at $157.37 per square foot. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company paid from $132.51 to $156.82 per square foot for the land on which its building stands.

Messrs. Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith have leased for Mr. G. Stein the property at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street for the term of twenty years at an aggregate rental of $235,000. This is the plot which "Napoleon" Wood meddled with and attempted to build a theatre on with other capital than assurance. It was subsequently destined for a number of public purposes, the most notable being a market and a new athletic club. Mr. Stein will alter the present structure and expend about $50,000 in fitting it up as a Winter garden, with a Summer roof garden, a place for holding lodge and other meetings, a resort for bicycle riders and bowlers, &c. Bowling alleys and storage for bicycles will be provided. The place will be opened on Sept. 1. The building covers a lot measuring 100.11 feet on the avenue by 125 on the street. There are in addition two adjoining lots on the street, together 50 by 100.11, which Mr. Stein has the privilege of leasing for use as a driveway and for sheds.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for Mrs. Kahn to a builder for improvement the property at 70 to 74 West Houston Street, 43 by 75.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Aldrich estate the four-story brick dwelling 23 West Eighty-eighth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 17 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Peck & Armstrong have sold to George Hillen of this city, at about $20,000, the well-known residence and grounds of the late Lester Wallack at Stamford, Conn.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $89,500, to Thomas S. Den Eyck, the leasehold of the five-story brick business building 3 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 120.

Under foreclosure, also, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold to the plaintiff, Otto Volkening, at $80,000, the five five-story brick tenements 528 to 536 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 375 feet east of Boulevard, six three-story brick dwellings, by W. J. Newman and William Saunders; cost, $30,000.

Bryant Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Charlotte Place, two-story frame dwelling, by Minnie B. Bowen of 685 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost, $3,000.

Van Corlear Place, west end, 434.3 feet south of Wicker Place, three two-story and attic brick dwellings, by William Schnek of 445 East Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $12,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 200 feet south of Sidney Street, three-story brick dwelling, by A. Caracioli of 178 Pearl Street, Brooklyn; cost, $8,500.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Willis Avenue, four-story brick flat, by Richard H. Deeves of 853 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $14,000.

Jansen Avenue, northeast side, 143 feet from Terrace View Avenue, Terrace View Avenue, southeast side, 212 feet from Jansen Avenue, four two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Adelaide A. Yandle of Fordham Heights; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Grand Boulevard five three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Isabelle N. Lee, 413 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; cost, $47,500.

Van Corlear Place, south end, 434.3 feet east from Wicker Place, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, by William Schnek of 445 East Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $8,000.

No. 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Maria L. Frith, alterations to a four-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 229 East Twenty-second Street, by George H. Gardner, alterations to a four-story brick storage house; cost, $200.

No. 187 and 189 Mott Street, by William Sternkopf, alterations to a five-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 141 Water Street, by Roland G. Mitchell, alterations to a three-story office building; cost, $1,000.

No. 3 Bethune Street, by Joseph Haight, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by W. J. Martin, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Brook to St. Ann's Avenues, by Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, alterations to a brick hospital; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for Bernard Keegan, to Jacob Aes, at $7,000, the three-story frame building, with store, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, E. A. Carley, at $12,800, the four-story brick flat 611 Bedford Avenue, 40 by 95. To the same, at $12,000, he sold the adjoining similar property, 613 Bedford Avenue.

Mr. L. J. Beckley, as referee, sold to Paul W. Ledoux, plaintiff, at $11,500, the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Van Voorhis Street, 100 feet square, with foundations for four buildings.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 28.

FRONT ST, 258: Charles M. Cannon and wife to Harriet L. Gallatin....$14,250

HESTER ST, 110, one-half part; Max Epstein to Mary Epstein..... 30,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x100; Morris Vetter and wife to Harris Rosenberg..... 200

AVENUE B, e s, 46.3 ft s of 10th St, 23x71; Mary J. Dodin to Frederick C. Woehr..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 153; Elias Jacobs and wife to Meta Salberg..... 32,400

ATTORNEY ST, 159; Meta Salberg to Elias Jacobs..... 30,000

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x200; Louis Lese and wife to Morris Goldstein..... 20,000

107TH ST, 275 West; Mary E. Quinlan to Beadleston & Woerz..... 15,000

38TH ST, 208 East; Charles E. Runk and wife to Frederick Beck, one-half part..... 1

19TH ST, 43 East; Alfred E. Beach and wife to Daniel R. Kendall..... 44,000

38TH ST, 208 East; Max Weil and wife to Frederick Beck and another, ex prop..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x24.9; Patrick Collins & wife to Albert J. Adams..... 5,000

28TH ST, s s, 214.3 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Ludwig Heering to Beatrice A. Sire..... 40,000

18TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 20x102.3; Emil Bachmann and wife to Archibald Henry..... 20,000

71ST ST, n s, 517.8 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; part; Charles E. Runk and wife to Frederick Beck..... 1

63TH ST, s s, 496.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Thomas J

FOR ELECTIVE COURSES

President Eliot Asserts They Are Highly Satisfactory.

EXPERIENCE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Convocation of Regents at Albany Attracts Many Educators—Interesting Topics Discussed at Length.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—A session of the Regents' Convocation was held to-day. There were present about 300 people interested in educational matters. Prof. Henry F. Burton of the University of Rochester, at this morning's session, read a paper, taking for his theme "Which Should Precede in School and College Courses, the Ancient or the Modern Languages?" Prof. Bristol of Cornell and Principal Verrill took part in the discussion which followed.

A discussion on "Present Trend in Pedagogy" was participated in by Principal F. B. Palmer of the Fredonia Normal School, President W. J. Milne of the New-York State Normal College, Principal F. S. Capen of the New-Paltz Normal School, President W. L. Hervey of the Teachers' College, New-York City, and Principal A. C. McLachlin of the Jamaica Normal School.

Prof. J. E. Russell of the University of Colorado discussed the training of secondary teachers.

Principal J. T. Edwards of the McDonogh School, Maryland, formerly State Senator from Chautauqua, read a paper on "A Unique School."

The topic of the afternoon session was: "Are Our Later Methods of College Training Justified by Their Results?" resolving itself into a discussion mainly of the wisdom of elective courses. President Franklin Carter of Williams College spoke against electives on the ground that under the old system students gained more general culture, while the new system tended simply to make them specialists. He held that if the elective system must be adopted it could be greatly improved by grouping, as that gave some latitude of choice without losing the advantage of the longer experience of instructors.

Prof. H. A. Todd of Columbia College emphasized the difference between university and college courses, both in their aim and needs in electives. Prof. C. K. Gaines of St. Lawrence University disapproved strongly of the elective idea, partly because he believed that professors should guide their students in the course of subjects as well as in their studies. Prof. L. W. Spring of Williams recognized many advantages in modern college methods.

Prof. J. M. Taylor of Vassar said he belonged to the old school, but had been soundly converted to the elective principle by observing its practical working. Instructors and professors must have intellectual growth in order to be tolerated by their institutions. At Vassar the most popular electives were not the easiest, but those that represented the greatest amount of study and research.

Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Iowa University, and Prof. F. H. Stoddard of the University of the City of New-York also supported the modern methods.

President Eliot of Harvard College closed the discussion. He said there was much talk about the elective system by men who had neither seen nor tried it. He spoke after twenty years' close observation of the system at Harvard College. The extreme shirk to-day does manyfold more work than the extreme shirk of thirty years ago, as it is so much harder to get a degree under the elective system, which compels him to work. Personal attention to the individual student has been immensely increased. Students come in contact with just as many professors as in a college where the course is prescribed, and the influence is strong, because the student who has deliberately chosen a professor follows him closer and the relations are much closer. That students elect science to an undue extent is a popular fallacy. Statistics show that science is less chosen than any other class of subjects. English is better studied than twenty years ago, because of increased attention. That professors do not withdraw from students as is constantly represented, but retain some of the elementary work, preferring to keep in touch with the younger students. It would take from seventy to eighty years for one man to take all the courses offered at Harvard, not counting the higher seminary courses. The elective principle is, therefore, necessary, unless the college ceases to teach a large portion of the subjects now offered. The elective system is an outcome of the Reformation. It was started by Thomas Jefferson and Francis Wayland a generation ahead of his time started it again at Brown. It is inevitable not only in the university and college, but is going rapidly into the academies, and also into the grammar schools. It is a fallacy to notion that the subjects chosen by students are a haphazard, unconnected series. The tables of twenty-five years at Harvard prove the contrary.

Prof. Eliot confessed that the charge against the elective system that it diminished the respect for authority was true, and he counted it one of the chief gains of the modern method that the authority exercised in his own school and college days had been superseded. Students now, if they find a strong and worthy leader, will follow him fast.

An hour's animated discussion followed on the extent to which studies are of equal educational value in preparation for college.

Principal J. M. Milne of the Oneonta State Normal School, in the evening read a paper on "The Professional Teacher as an Educative force, on the moral side. President T. J. Backus of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, closed the evening with his paper on the intellectual side.

The convocation council for 1896 was appointed, as follows: Superintendent L. R. Hunt, Corning, Chairman; Prof. Charles W. Hargitt, Syracuse University; Prof. Percy I. Bugbee, Oneonta Normal School; Miss Frances A. Tefft, Sandy Hill Union School, and Principal Edward Hayward of Lockport.

NO THOUGHT OF COMPETITION

Western Union and Bell Telephone Co. Will Continue to Work in Harmony.

Gen. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an explicit denial yesterday of a statement in a morning publication that his company and the Bell Telephone Company were to fall out and compete for long-distance telephone business.

He said the contract between the two companies was to run until November, 1896; that it had been mutually beneficial, and that loss of business last year had been due to hard times and not to competition. Business has now greatly improved, and the two companies were enjoying the benefit of it.

There was no thought by the Western Union management, he said, of going into an independent telephone business or of buying control of the Bell company in this city—the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Valued Policy Bill Passed.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 28.—The House to-day, by a vote of 115 to 24, passed the Valued Policy law, under which fire insurance companies must pay the full amount of the policy in case the property insured is entirely destroyed. A majority of the committee on insurance had reported adversely on the bill, which now goes to the Senate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. William H. Chapman, Twentieth Infantry, two months; Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, two months; Lieut. William Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry, three months.

—Capt. John W. Dillenback, First Artillery, will proceed to Stockbridge, Mass., in connection with the practice march of his battery to the Berkshire Hills.

—Transfers in the First Cavalry: Lieut. James B. Aleshire, from Troop K to Troop H; Lieut. George W. Goode, from Troop H to Troop K.

—Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Navy.

—Assistant Paymaster B. P. Dubois has been ordered to the Wabash.

SAYS THE COMPANY OWES RENT

Dock Board Decides that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company Is Indebted to New-York City.

The Dock Board met yesterday and decided that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company is indebted to the city for arrears of rent. The Commissioners reached that conclusion through an examination of a resolution adopted by a former board, Oct. 20, 1892. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That by virtue of Section 715 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1887, permission be and the same is hereby granted to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company to build temporary wharves to extend and lengthen Pier (old) 41, North River, out to the pier head line of 1890, in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the board, the same to be and remain only during the pleasure of the board, and to be constructed under the direction and supervision of the engineer in chief of this department; provided that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company shall file in this office, within ten days from receipt of this letter, its written consent to pay as compensation for the use of the land under the water covered by the proposed extension a yearly rental, to be determined by the President and Treasurer on the completion of surveys of the premises cut off by the new sea wall.

It appears that the terms of the resolution were accepted by Joseph J. O'Donohue, the then Chairman of the committee representing the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.

The Commissioners yesterday said that no compensation had been fixed as provided, and immediately proceeded to fix one. They placed it at 25 cents per square foot, and wound up the case by ordering that the Treasurer be directed to transmit a bill to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company at an annual rental of $4,600.75 from March 21, 1893, to May 1, 1895, that being the commencement of the present fiscal year of the department.

SUSPECTED OF "FAKING" CUBAN NEWS

The Victim of an Alleged Assault Accused of Fabricating Reports.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 28.—Frank Anderfer was found in the road near the railroad station in an unconscious condition, just after four shots had been fired late Tuesday night. He held a revolver, four chambers of which had been discharged. No signs of a wound could be found anywhere on Anderfer, and it was thought he had been "sandbagged."

Anderfer has been receiving letters from a Major Hann, in Cuba. It is claimed by Anderfer's friends that he has been followed by unknown persons for the last two or three weeks, who are believed to be agents of the Spanish Government. Every four or five days Anderfer has received a letter purporting to have come from an insurgent camp, always telling of insurgent successes. Several newspapers in the large cities have used the letters. The Associated Press has been a regular customer. The letters did not come through the Post Office.

It was claimed that "Major" F. P. Hann was an officer in Gomez's army, operating in the interior of Cuba.

When Anderfer regained consciousness he had no remarkable story of being assaulted by two men who "sandbagged" him and robbed him of a letter from Cuba containing important news.

The doctors say that there is no doubt that Anderfer was assaulted.

The Daily Ledger sums up the case as follows:

It now begins to appear to the heretics that the Major Hann letters, alleged to have been written from Cuba to one R. F. Anderfer of this city, constitute a very ingenious fake, devised by Anderfer for advertising himself, or for making money out of the newspapers. How these letters managed to escape Spanish espionage, if they are authentic, and reach their destination here promptly and with regularity in five days after being posted is as mysterious as the conduct of Anderfer when he was found Tuesday night, lying unconscious in a vacant lot and grasping a revolver, from which four shots had just been fired. The curious would like to see one of the original letters, which are said to have been written in Greek cipher; scrutinize the postmark, and have it explained why the letters are not received in the Gainesville Post Office.

Warrants were issued for Anderfer and three of his companions last night, charging them with robbing the safe in the station here a few nights ago, but the men were discharged for lack of evidence.

The supposition is that Anderfer arranged the supposed assault story and appeared to be in a trance in order to deceive certain persons.

Anderfer came here about seven months ago, with a party of tramps, and never seemed to have any funds till the Cuban revolution started, and The Associated Press began to contribute to his support by purchasing Cuban news from him. The city editor of a Gainesville paper aided Anderfer in disposing of the letters. This man told the Florida agent of the Southern Associated Press some weeks ago that the Cuban letters were "faked," but that The Associated Press wanted them, and so they were prepared.

Why Coast Papers Are Changing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The action of important California newspapers in discontinuing the service of The Associated Press and taking the new overland leased wire report of The United Press continues to be the theme of discussion in the newspapers of the Pacific coast. The Sacramento Evening Bee has an editorial article on the subject, in which it says:

Considerable surprise has been manifested at the action of The San Francisco Call, The Sacramento Record-Union, and The San José Mercury in suddenly discontinuing, within the last few days, the telegraphic news service of The Associated Press, and taking a report from its rival, The United Press. The three papers mentioned held ninety-nine franchises in The Associated Press, with exclusive rights, and two of them, The Call and The Record-Union, were stockholding members of The Associated Press. Why, then, should so conservative and businesslike a newspaper proprietor as C. F. Mills of The Record-Union, possessing a wider knowledge of the telegraphic news associations than any other coast man, abandon all the apparent advantages of The Associated Press membership?

The reason is an open secret among the newspaper men of the coast. The Associated Press became so powerful that it apparently believed it could violate with impunity solemn obligations entered into with the Pacific Associated Press in 1893 and 1894, when it sought the affiliation of the members thereof. Under Melville E. Stone, and with the unwisdom born of great power, The Associated Press has made mistakes of policy not dissimilar from those which disrupted the Western Associated Press.

The great news organizations of the East have, therefore, no strength or power on the coast not given them by the coast papers, and concerted action on the part of such papers will give each individual protection against either or both of the great news-gathering organization in their bitter warfare. Knowing so well the remedy, the action of The Call, The Record-Union, and The Mercury meets the general commendation of the great papers of the coast, whose interests are firmly bound up by the Pacific Associated Press. The Bee is a stockholding member of The Associated Press, but that fact does not blind it to the grave mistakes in the present policy of the great institution, nor to the inevitable result, which, on the coast at least, must follow a disregard of contract rights. The distance may be too great for a Chicago Director to read the handwriting on the wall at San Francisco; but it is there nevertheless.

The San José Daily Mercury, commenting on the editorial article of The Sacramento Bee, says:

That is an admission that could not be expected, under the circumstances, from any papers save those that are fair and honest in their editorial expressions.

The Bee article is being generally discussed by newspaper men here to-night.

Is He Jeremiah Healy's Heir?

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28.—John Whitehead of Newark this morning appeared before the Orphans' Court on behalf of a young man claiming to be Jeremiah Healy, a grandson of Jeremiah Healy, of Thomas & Healy, who half a century ago were large fruit dealers in Dey Street, New-York. Both lived in this city, and each owned considerable property individually.

Jeremiah Healy died in 1869, leaving a son of the same name, who died in 1873. So far as is known, he left no children.

Mrs. Maria Healy, the widow of the elder Jeremiah Healy, is still living. She denies that she has a grandson. Judge Hudspeth will hear the evidence July 12.

Rare and Beautiful Household Goods.

There are few stores in the city which have as interesting a collection of valuable delft ware, velvets, chairs, and armor as that of Joseph P. McHugh & Co. of 8 West Forty-second Street.

The visitor to the different rooms of the store is charmed and delighted by the luxurious effects produced by Oriental stuffs and rare tapestries. The Dutch room is fitted up in blue and white, with tiled chimney place and Dutch chairs, tables, and pipe racks, all of which help to carry out the appearance of a Dutch living room. The blue and white delft ware, now so much in vogue, is one of the specialties of the house.

Other rooms in the house are fitted up in French, Italian, and Moorish styles, and present a charming appearance.

A LONG-DESIRED REFORM

Secretary Olney Wishes to Get More Efficient Consuls.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES ARE NEEDED

History of Past Attempts to Take the Consular Service Out of the Control of Partisan Spoilsmen.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The expressed determination of Secretary Olney, made public two or three days ago, to surround Consular appointments with civil service rules and safeguards, if it were possible to do so, revives many interesting reminiscences. The Consular and Diplomatic Service is the last intrenched stronghold of the spoilsmen. Every other position has been assaulted by civil service reformers, and, if not carried, has at least had a practical breach made in its walls. But the foreign service of the United Statees, where, above all other services, sound discretion and suitable educational qualifications should be required, remains yet the prey of successful political manipulators, and the bank upon which checks for political services can be drawn with a reasonable certainty of their being honored. Yet the desirability of having some standard of efficiency wherewith to gauge the fitness of those to whom the honor and interests of the United States are intrusted in foreign countries has been officially recognized for eneatly forty years.

The first recorded legislative movement in favor of a reformed Consular Service was made in the shape of a somewhat clumsily drawn amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, adopted when William L. Marcy of New-York was Secretary of State and Franklin Pierce was President, in 1856. This read as follows:

That the President be, and is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint Consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed $1,000 per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such pupils from time to time to such Consulates and with such duties as he may think proper, and before the appointment of any such pupil shall have satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State and by him be laid before the President.

In 1857, after James Buchanan became President and Lewis Cass of Michigan Secretary of State, this provision was repealed.

The next attempt took the shape of regulations promulgated by President Grant, when the civil service agitation was in progress, during his first term. These regulations, though bearing the signature of Hamilton Fish as Secretary of State, were really instigated by Bancroft Davis, then Assistant Secretary of State. They were dated April 16, 1872, and read as follows:

When a vacancy occurs in a Consular office, of which the lawful annual compensation is $5,000 or less, and is filled at the discretion of the President, either by the transfer of some person already in the service or by a new appointment, which may be excepted from the operation of the rules, if the vacancy occurs in an office of which the lawful annual compensation, by salary or by fees ascertained by the last official returns, is more than $1,000 and less than $3,000, and it is not filled by such transfer, applicants will be addressed by the Secretary of State, inclosing proper certificates of character, responsibility, and capacity, and the Secretary will notify the applicant who, upon investigation, appears to be most competent to attend for examination; and if he shall be found qualified, he will be nominated for confirmation; but if not found qualified, or if his nomination be not confirmed by the Senate, the Secretary will proceed in like manner with the other applicants who appear to him to be qualified. If, however, no applicants under this regulation shall be found suitable and qualified, the vacancy will be filled at discretion. The appointment of commercial agents and of Consuls whose annual compensation is $1,000 or less, (if derived from fees, the amount to be ascertained by the last official returns,) of Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls, and of Consular Agents, and other officers who are appointed upon the nomination of the principal officer, and for whom he is responsible upon his official bond, may be, until otherwise ordered, exempt from the operations of the rules.

On the 14th of March following an executive order was issued, modifying the rules and regulations of the civil service in their application to the Department of State:

Vacancies occurring in any grade of Consulates or clerkships in the department may be filled either by transfer to some other grade of service, clerical, Consular, or diplomatic, under the Department of State, or by the appointment of some person who has previously served under the Department of State to its satisfaction, or by the appointment of some person who has made application to the Secretary of State, with proper certificates of character, responsibility, and capacity, in the manner provided for application of Consulates, of which the annual compensation is more than $1,000 and less than $3,900, and who has on examination been found qualified for the position.

The regulations thus modified, were occasionally put in force, though without much heartiness, until that uncompromising spoilsman, Ben Butler of Ohio, was appointed by President Grant Consul at Nuremberg, Germany. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate; he took the oath of office and filed his bond, but when asked to submit himself to an examination in international law and other topics upon which it was thought Consuls should have some knowledge, he bluntly told the department officials he would see them further first; that if a nomination by the President and a confirmation by the Senate and the taking of the oath and filing a bond did not make him Consul, he would peremptorily decline to qualify further. The matter was submitted to President Grant; Mr. Lo Fevre went to his post of duty, and no further attempts were made to enforce the regulations with regard to Consular examinations.

The only relics of the movement for civil service reform in the Consular Service which remain on the statute books are these two sections of the Revised Statutes, under which permanent Consular clerks are appointed and assigned to duty:

Sec. 1704. The President is authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint Consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States and over eighteen years of age at the time of their appointment, and shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not exceeding $1,000 a year each, to be determined by the President, and to assign such clerks, from time to time, to such Consulates and with such duties as he shall direct.

Sec. 1705. Before the appointment of any such Consular clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified and fit for the duties for which he shall be assigned, and such report shall be laid before the President. And no clerk so appointed shall be removed from office except for cause stated in writing, which shall be submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal.

This is the only material in the shape of legislation which Secretary Olney has to work upon. He has already shown, in the assignment of the two State Department officials to the new Consulates in Armenia and in the examination ordered for filling a vacancy in the Consular clerk corps, that he knows how to make the best use of such weapons as he finds to hand. The President and the Civil Service Commission may possibly reinforce him in due time by an extension of civil service rules.

LAW ENFORCERS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

George F. Elliott and Eugene V. Brewster Furnish Bail for $200 Each.

President George F. Elliott and Attorney Eugene V. Brewster of the Law Enforcement Society, Brooklyn, who were arrested on the charge of criminal libel, for having characterized certain houses as disorderly, were held for the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The two men were admitted to bail in the sum of $200 each, which was furnished by David W. Binns, 865 St. Mark's Avenue.

Mr. Keana's Application Denied.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Thomas J. Kenna for a mandamus to compel the County Treasurer to pay a bill of $8,832 for indexing the Kings County records while he was Register. The denial was on the ground that the work was not done according to law, in that no appropriation was made for it by the Board of Estimate.

Col. Waring's Messenger Promoted.

Alexander Lancaster, the colored messenger in Col. Waring's office, has been promoted to the position of an Inspector of Scows and Tug Boats.

TOBACCO SOLD WELL AT AUCTION

Prices Much Higher than Expected—Representative Cigar Manufacturers Bid Freely for It.

A peremptory trade sale of 382 cases of Connecticut Valley tobacco was held at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street, yesterday.

The sale was a decided success, as every case was sold at the prices demanded, which were 50 per cent. more than is usually realized on the exchange market in Connecticut auction sales. It obviated the necessity of a middleman, who has hitherto shared the profits with the growers. It also gave the smaller wholesale merchants a chance to buy in small quantities.

There was a murmur of disapprobation at one stage of the sale, when Broker G. P. Nash of 82 Broadway bought about 25,000 pounds. As the other merchants feared he was a representative of some large wholesale firm which intended to purchase the entire stock, they protested vigorously, and only desisted when Mr. Nash stopped buying.

The stock in its entirety was worth at least $6,000, and sold for nearly $8,000.

The members of the exchange who placed the goods on sale were C. W. Marks, East Granby, Conn.; S. W. Clark, Northampton, Mass.; B. Shepard, Rockville, Conn.; John Tenner, Addison, Conn.; C. L. Brown, Sunderland, Mass.; Charles B. Sikes, Ellington, Conn.; Michael Dunn, Windsorville, Conn.; L. T. Skinner, Windsorville, Conn.; J. Goodale, Addis.a, Conn.; J. Anderson, Hockanum, Conn.; F. H. Robbins, Withersfield, Conn.; E.McNamara, Rocky Hill, Conn.; J. Egan, Wethersfield, Conn.; S. Morgan, Wethersfield, Conn.; T. H. Adams, Wethersfield, Conn.; J. Warner, Rocky Hill, Conn.; W. G. Griswold, Wethersfield, Conn.; S. Garnham, Ellington, Conn.; F. S. Reynolds, Hadley, Mass.; W. Watson & Co., East Hartford, Conn.; W. A. Thrall, Windsor, Conn.; H. B. Griswold, Windsor, Conn.; S. E. Griswold, Windsor, Conn.; B. M. Warner, Hatfield, Mass.; R. Warner, Hatfield, Mass.; P. Carroll, Suffield, Conn.; J. W. King, South Windsor, Conn.; E. J. Prior, Warehouse Point, Conn.; J. G. Thrall, Windsor, Conn.; Hugh Scott, Suffield, Conn., and A. W. Osterhaudt.

It was the largest cigar leaf tobacco sale that has ever been held by the Tobacco Growers' Exchange, and was attended by merchants from Philadelphia, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, in addition to the local contingent. Although there was no limit to the selling, Broker Nash was the only large buyer.

The purchasers were J. F. Waverly, Philadelphia; B. Waldman, New-York City; Messrs. Siebermann & Marks, Brooklyn; S. T. Freedman, Jersey City; M. Wolfheim, Jacob Reisenbohm, Kahn & Godemberg, D. Dubiner, F. Tibbing, George Sang, E. F. Klee, B. Goldberg, New-York; Pittsburg Cigar Company, Razzette Brothers, Philip Hart, P. S. Miller, M. Reiss, H. Grohs, H. Freeman, Frederick Levy & Sons, Philip Miller, Samuel Michaels, G. P. Nash, Berkowitz, H. R. Deacon & Co., Charles Abbey H. Smith, Leopold Lemdorfer, Goldsmith Brothers, J. Mason, J. Bossett, Harry Bloom, Meyer & Abraham, A. B. Blumbein & Co., Reickman & Wolf, and J. Maston of Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING HOSPITAL

It Will Begin Its Trips for Mothers and Sick Babies Next Week.

Commissioner Faure, of the Department of Charities and Correction, announced yesterday that the first trip for the season of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital would be made on next Monday, and that all mothers with sick babies can procure tickets free of charge at any hospital or dispensary in the city. Tickets will also be furnished to any practicing physician who desires them for distribution.

The boat will leave the foot of West Fifty-second Street at 8 o'clock in the morning. Landings will be made at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street and West Tenth Street, leaving the latter pier at 10 o'clock. There will be sufficient accommodations for 1,500 mothers. The second trip will be made from the east side on Tuesday. The landings will be at East Twenty-eighth Street, East Third Street, and Market Street. The trips throughout the season will be made on alternate days from the west side and the east side of the city.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST W. S. HENRY

The Brooklyn Police Say They Are Fast Completing the Chain.

Superintendent McKelvey yesterday said that, while there were no new developments in the Henry murder case, the police were still actively at work, and had obtained a few new points which greatly aided the chain of evidence that has thus far been obtained against William S. Henry.

Prof. Eaton has not completed the analysis of the supposed blood stains on William's shirt, and the police are awaiting his report. They believe that it will go a long way in strengthening their case.

Sheriff Buttling denies the story that certain persons had been privileged to see and converse with William in Raymond Street Jail. The only person who has been allowed to see him is his counsel.

The Sheriff said that William was still keeping up his courage, and had not changed a particle since the Coroner's inquest.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania"); at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassian, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 10 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Claribel, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Claribel"); at 10 AM for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Tjomo: at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Panama"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (town San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. Hashagen, E. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.Ry., 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co.,N.Pier 35N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R.,353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, AND THE EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf, Providence, 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M. and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays, July 1 to Sept. 8, inclusive. The only direct Sound route to Narragansett Pier and Watch Hill.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Trains leave Fall River 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

For full time table and list of Summer literature, including pamphlet, "OLD COLONY," P. O. Box 452, New-York.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts, VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City: Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City, Pier 1 P. M. Through tickets and stateroom secured, and baggage checked to destination, at Annex offices.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., foot Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new vestibuled trains, parlor cars, on N. Y. and N. E. Road. Fine Orchestra on each steamer. Table d'hote or a la carte meals.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful sea coast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M. During July and August extra service. Pier 38 East River, foot Market St.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTH, AM leave Pier 25 N. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer for Hartford and Connecticut River landings will leave Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 49, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II....July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.
Ems,Sat.June 29, 10 AM Spree,Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel,Tu., July 2, 5 AM Ems,Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale,Sat., July 6, 9 AM Havel,Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave,Tu., July 9, 9 AM Saale,Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Lahn,Tu., July 16, 5 AM Aller,Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda,Sat.,July 20, 9 AM Trave,Sat.,Aug.10, 9 AM
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila, Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Columbia, July 6, 11 AM Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM F.B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM
F.Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.
NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM **Paris.**
After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their trips to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....July 31 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 BERLIN.....Aug. 14
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 NEW-YORK...Aug. 21
NEW-YORK....July 24 PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
RHYNLAND.....July 3 WESTERNLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERNLD....July 10 BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND...July 17 WESTERL'D Aug. 21
WAESLAND....July 31 NOORDLAND..Aug. 28
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 5 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Je.29, 10 A.M. Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M.
Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M. Campania, J'y 27, 9:30AM
Lucania, J'y 13, 9:30 AM Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Th